INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 141---- BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 15 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY EDITOR MARCHED TO MEERUT

HUTCHINSON ARRESTED AT NAGPUR

Warrant Produced while about to Address Public Meeting

PROTEST BY YOUTH LEAGUE

NAGPUR, June 14.

The Secretary of the Nagpur Youth League wires:—

The City Superintendent arrested Mr. Hutchinson under a Meerut warrant this evening while he was about to address a meeting of the Youth League in the Town Hall. He accepted the warrant coolly and will be taken to Meerut direct under the escort of the Bombay Police. He was immediately conveyed away in a car. The meeting continued as a protest meeting.

(Mr. Hugh Lester Hutchinson whose arrest at Nagpur is reported came to India a few months back. He has ever since, been interested himself in the Youth and Labour movements in Bombay. At the annual Conference of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union at Chalisgaon held recently, he was elected Vice-President of the Union and after the expulsion of Mr. Lalji Pendse from the Girni Kamgar Union, Mr. Hutchinson was elected Vice-President of that Union as well. He is the editor of the "New Spark," a weekly Socialist journal of this City, which was edited by Mr. M. G. Desai one of the accused in Meerut "conspiracy" case.)

BHAGAT SINGH AND DUTT'S DEPARTURE FROM DELHI

—:o:—

DELHI, June 14.

Bhagat Singh and Dutt were entrained at 9-30 last night for Mianwali and Lahore respectively. The police tried to keep their departure secret. It so happened that Sardar Kishen Singh father of Bhagat Singh, was travelling by the same train to Lahore. While some of Sardar Kishen's friends were on the platform to see the Sardar off to Lahore, they heard cries of "Long Live Revolution" and "Down with Imperialism." They then saw the two accused got into a second class compartment of the train.—Free Press.

THE PUNJAB CASES

—:o:—

PANDIT SHRIKRISHEN TO TRY

LAHORE, June 13.

It is understood that Pandit Shrikrishen, Magistratae of Montgomery is being deputed to try the Saunders murder, the Lahore bomb factory and the Lahore conspiracy cases.—A. P.

COPIES OF PAMPHLETS FORFEITED

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 13.

The Governor-in-Council has forfeited to His Majesty the King Emperor all copies, wherever found of the pamphlet in Bengali entitled "Galpa O. Chitra Chele Meyeder Congress" written by Mr. Dhirendranath Sinha, printed by Mr. R. Bhattacharji, Calcutta and published by Mr. Nripendranath Ghose, on the ground that the said pamphlet contains words likely to bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India, and the publication of which is punishable under section 124 I.P.C.—A. P.

LAHORE CONGRESS SECRETARY

—:o:—

Pleads "Not Guilty" of Sedition Charge

POLICE REPORT CHALLENGED

LAHORE, June 14.

The trial of Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Secretary of the City Congress Committee and the District Khilafat Committee under Section 124A, I.P.C., opened to-day before Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate. Six prosecution witnesses were examined. Rai Sahib Mehta Ishardas filed the Government sanction for the prosecution. Mr. Jagat Singh, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D., produced his Urdu shorthand notes and longhand transcription of the accused's speech according to which the accused is alleged to have said that behind the Shia-Sunni conflict in Tiran was the hand of the Government and similarly there might be some hand behind the assassination of Rajpal. A Government which would inflame the fight between the Shias and Sunnis was quite capable of stirring up a conflict between Hindus and Muslims. The assassination of Rajpal had strengthened Hindu-Muslim relations.

The City Kotwal, Mr. Mohammad Sadiq, deposed to having attended the meeting and to having signed the Sub-Inspector's shorthand report there and then. After the remaining witnesses had been examined, the Magistrate framed charges under Section 124A, I.P.C. against the accused, who pleaded not guilty, denying the correctness of the shorthand report.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-morow.—A. P.

TRAIN COLLIDES WITH ITS OWN RAKE

—:o:—

ACCIDENT ON HYDERABAD BROAD GUAGE RAILWAY

BOMBAY, June 14.

An accident took place yesterday morning at Hyderabad broad guage railway station when the engine of a local train from Secunderabad collided with its own rake, causing damage to three carriages, one of which was badly damaged. The engine to change ends proceeded to the points and when coming in the reverse direction instead of going to the proper siding, dashed against its rake with great impact. The doors of one carriage came out of their hinges and the frame was put out of shape. The other two carriages sustained slight damages. Fortunately there was no loss of life though ten passengers received injuries and three of them fainted owing to sudden shock. The railway authorities with medical relief arrived in time. Enquiries are being made by the railway police.—A.P.

DEMAND FOR SPECIAL A.I.C.C MEETING

—:o:—

Congress President's Statement Involves Substantial Change of Council Policy

MADRAS, June 14.

The question as to whether exceptions are possible under the latest resolution of the Congress Working Committee, regarding abstention from Councils, is now very much discussed among public men and public bodies.

Mr. Madhavan Nair, member of the Madras Council, who is representing Malabar and is therefore specially interested in the Tenancy Reform of that Province, wired for a ruling from the Congress President that the permission given to the Madras Councillors in 1928 to attend the Council for the Malabar Tenancy Bill, still holds good.

The General Secretary of the Congress wired to him referring him to the President's statements. On Mr. Madhavan Nair's telegraphing for specific permission in the case of the Malabar Tenancy Bill, he has received the following telegram:—

"No exceptions have yet been made by the Working Committee nor are any probable".

Mr. Madhavan Nair in reply to that contends that the only alternative for him is to resign his membership in the Council.

SPECIAL MEETING OF A.I.C.C.

Similarly the Andhra Working Committee have sought permission for Congress members on the Godavari and Kistna Resettlement Committee, to continue to serve on that Committee. The Committee is of opinion that the latest statement of the Congress President involves a substantial revision of the policy hitherto pursued by the Congress regarding the work in the Legislatures, and have requested the Congress President to convene a special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee before 15th July, preferably at Madras.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PARTY AND LEGISLATURES

—:o:—

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH'S READING OF THE SITUATION

MADRAS, June 13.

Mr. George Joseph in communication to the Press points out if the Congress Working Committee's mandate is obeyed and if the Congress Party which consists of a majority of the elected members in the several legislatures keep away, a singular situation will arise. Such legislatures will essentially unrepresentative and the Presidents will be under the constitutional duty to adjourn the house. He recalls in this connection the Hon. Mr. Patel's suggestion to the Government on the occasion of the first Swrajist walk-out and as every measure pending before the Central Legislature bristles with controversy, such as, the alteration in the standing orders threatened by the Viceroy, re-introduction of the Public Safety Bill etc., a situation will be created which will force dissolution. The Viceroy will be forced to dissolve if only to get rid of a formidable President.—Free Press.

TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA IN U. P.

—:o:—

MR. SAXENA'S MOVE IN COUNCIL

ALLAHABAD, June 14.

The session of the United Provinces Council, which begins on 24th instant is likely to last a whole week. A number of bills will be taken up for discussion besides interpellations and thirteen resolutions. Babu Jairam Saxena will urge the sanction of Rs. 10,000 annually for temperance propaganda. Mr. A. Ahmad Shah will ask for the establishment of at least one Anglo-vernacular middle school in each district headquarters where none exists. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan will move a resolution urging construction of a Council Chamber at Nainital. Babu Bhagwati Sahai Bedor will plead for the appointment of a committee to investigate the grievances of low paid Government servants and recommend relief measures.—A. P.

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS

—:o:—

MISS. S. PARANJPYE'S SUCCESS

LONDON, June 14.

Miss S. Paranjpye, daughter of Dr. Paranjpye, member, India Council, is the only successful Indian woman Cambridge mathematical tripos, part two junior optimes.—Reuter.

FALSE ALARM OF WAR

—:o:—

No Soviet Invasion of Mongolia

BASELESS REPORTS DISCREDITED

LONDON, June 14.

Peking.—The report of the Soviet invasion of Mongolia is not credited. Foreign Consuls in Manchuria are silent in the matter and Chinese sources in Peking have no information.

REPORTS DISCOUNTED.

Tokio.—There have been no reports with regard to the Russian military activity in Mongolia and Manchuria.

Shanghai.—Report of the Soviet invasion of Mongolia is discounted. The fact is that the Soviet has long dominated the outer Mongolia.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN FORCES INVADE MONGOLIA

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO CHINESE RAIDS ON SOVIET CONSULATES

LONDON June 14

Peking—Russian forces are reported to be invading Mongolia as a reprisal for the recent Chinese raids on Soviet Consulates in Manchuria. The presence of Soviet advance-guards is reported in Halahar, outer Mongolia, backed by Russian troops on the frontier.

Simultaneously, the Nanking Government has received telegrams from Consuls in Russia stating that Chinese Consulates have been surrounded by armed forces.

The Manchurian Warlord Changhsiao-Liang, son of late Chang-so-Lin, has telegraphed to the Nanking Government that he would be able adequately to protect the border with 300,000 fully-equipped men.

The Nanking Authorities have called for an immediate Conference to decide on diplomatic action.—Reuter

(A Peking message of May 28th last stated that the Soviet Consulate at Harbin was raided by the police and the entire staff was arrested. A Nanking message of June 1, received through Berlin stated that the Chinese diplomatic representative and Consular officials in Moscow have been recalled as a sequel to the above stated raid.

A Moscw message of June 1, stated that the Soviet had despatched a note to China protesting against the raid and demanded "inter alia", the immediate release of the arrested persons. A subsequent message dated Shanghai June 4 stated that "It is reported from Manchuli that the Soviet Consul-General at Mukden, the Vice-Consul at Harbin and the Russian Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who left Harbin for Moscow on 1st June, were arrested on 2nd June by the Chinese railway guards and handed over to the Chinese authorities."

ARE BRITISH GUNS FOR MINORITIES

—:o:—

Mr. Brailsford Controverts O'dwyerean Effusions

LONDON, June 13.

Mr. Brailsford writing in the "New Leader" controverts Sir Michael O'dwyer's arguments in his letter to the "Times" expatiating on the supposed needs and interests of Indian Minorities. Mr. Brailsford asks if British guns are only protection for Indian minorities. He suggests that the League of Nations in the proper authority for bringing in, in order to buttress minorities, Dominion Status for India. He further asks if Germans in Lodz would look forward to the League why should not Indian Muslims—Free Press.

INDIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

—:o:—

RECEIVED BY MR. WEDGWOOD BENN

LONDON, June 13.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn and the India Council received the Indian Central Committee to-day.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTION SURPRISE

Nationalists Emerge Victorious With Clear Majority

LONDON, June 14.

Cape Town.—The state of the parties to-day is:—

Nationalists	68
South African Party	59
Labour (Creswellites)	5
Labour (National Council)	3

NATIONALIST SECURE CLEAR MAJORITY.

(LATER.)

The Nationalists have secured a clear majority over all parties. The Nationalist press mouthpiece puts this will finally be ten while the South African Party admits this will be eight.

The predominating question now is whether Gen. Hertzog will form a solely Nationalist Government or renew co-operation with the five Creswell Labourites.—Reuter.

NATIONAL-LABOUR PACT

—:o:—

WORKING MAJORITY DOUBTFUL

LONDON, June 13.

Capetown.—It is certain that the Nationalist-Labour Pact will have a majority, but a working majority is doubtful.—Reuter.

ELEVENTH CENTURY SCULPTURE

—:o:—

A BENGALI JOURNALIST S FIND

CALCUTTA, June 14.

An image of God Vishnu believed to belong to the 11th century and a typical example of the Bengali sculpture of the period, was recovered by Mr. Hemendraprasad Ghose, a Bengal journalist. It was lying neglected in the outskirts of Calcutta. It is a standing four-armed image in black shale which was usually employed by Bengali sculptors of the pre-Mohamedan period. It is fully decorated with ornaments. Similar images are to be seen principally in the Museum of Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi.—A.P.

MULI STATE RAISED TO THIRD CLASS IN KATHIAWAR

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 12.

In appreciation of his good administration and benevolent rule the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India has raised as a personal distinction the powers of Thakore Saheb Shri Harischandrasinhji of Muli State to those of an old Third Class State in Kathiawar.

Muli State is situated in the midst of Jhalawad in Kathiawar. The rulers of Muli belong to the Rajput clan of Parmars from whom are descended the illustrious Vir Vikram, Raja Bhoj and Jagdev Parmar. It is the only Parmar State in Kathiawar and establish in the midst of 12th century. Its present area is 133 square miles and revenue about 7 lacs.

MR. FORD'S DRY RULE

—:o:—

DISMISSAL AT THE SLIGHTEST TRACE OF DRINKING

Paris.

Mr. Henry Ford has according to the "New York Herald" (Paris edition) explained his statement that he intended to enforce prohibition in the European factories controlled by him just as it was enforced in his American factories. In some quarters in England this was taken as meaning that absolute teetotalism would be made a condition of employment.

Mr. Ford says that what the rule means is that "Mern bearing the slightest trace of the use of liquor will be immediately discharged. Booze and real industry do not go together."

Calcutta, June 14.—Tulsicharan Dutta, a young Bengali, his mother and sister were committed to Sessions this morning by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges of abetment of suicide and conspiracy in connection with the death of Dutt's girl wife, Jamunabala Dasi. The prosecution is the outcome of the verdict of Coroner's jury that the girl was goaded to take her own life by the ill-treatment of her husband, mother-in-law and sister-in-law.—A. P.

IMPORTANCE OF "MAC"--DAWES TALKS

—:o:—

LONDON, June 14.

Importance of the conversations between Gen. Dawes and Mr. MacDonald is shown by the fact that the Ambassador will present his credentials to the King at Windsor Castle to-morrow and depart the same night on a fifteen hour journey to Scotland to meet Mr. MacDonald with whom he will confer during lunch on Sunday and dash back to London by the night train on Sunday. It is believed that Gen. Dawes bears from President Hoover a formal invitation to Mr. MacDonald to visit Washington in the summer with a view to initiating a new move in the direction of dsarmament.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S GREETINGS TO PRIME MINISTERS

—:o:—

LONDON, June 13.

Mr. MacDonald telegraphed greetings on his assumption of office to the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland and the President of Executive Council of the Irish Free State, who have all returned the compliment.—Reuter.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY

—:o:—

TO BE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO U. S.?

New York.—The Washington correspondent of the "New York Times" states that Professor Gilbert Murray is mentioned in the diplomatic circles as British Ambassador in succession to Sir Esme Howard. Prof. G. Murray had frequently unsuccessfully contested the Oxford University seat including last month's election as Liberal.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S DENIAL

—:o:—

LONDON, June 14.

According to the "Daily Express" Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in an interview denied the report that Prof. Gilbert Murray would be Ambassador at Washington and declared emphatically that it was the first time he heard of it.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN PERSIA

—:o:—

GUERRILA WARFARE

LONDON, June 13.

Teheran.—The situation in Fars is still obscure. Guerrila warfare some miles north of Shiraz is also reported. Troops on the Kazernoon-Shiraz and Bushure main road were attacked by tribesmen, but the result is not yet known.—Reuter.

FIGHTING AN AITYACOUB

—:o:—

35 KILLED: 60 INJURED

LONDON, June 14.

Rabat.—A strong force of rebels reattacked the post of Aityacoub. French aeroplanes hurried up and dropped 600 bombs on the rebels who dispersed. The situation has now greatly improved, and the rebels are returning to villages

The dispersal of the rebels was aided by friendly tribesmen who, while a greater part of the rebels were concentrated at Aityacoub, carried out a brilliant attack and captured the rebel stronghold of Tounfit, killing 35 rebels and capturing 60. They also captured 30 guns.—Reuter.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 13.

July	18.69	plus .13
October	18.90	plus .14
December	19.02	plus .11
January	19.03	plus .10
March	19.19	plus .10
Middling Spot.	19.05	plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 13.

July	18.82	plus .12
October	18.78	plus .13
Middling Spot	19.07	plus .12

NEW YORK.

New York, June 13.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	18.69
October	18.88
January	19.04

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

July	18.67
October	18.85
January	19.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

AMERICAN COTTON

(News by Cables).

13 June 1929.

N. Y. July Highest 18.78 (1-29 p.m.) lowest 18.62 (at the opening).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Liverpool market very steady on scattered buying and less offering.

From New York:—"Market continues steady. There is no disposition to sell in consequence of fears of bullish weevil report. Think market a good purchase on decline. Piece-goods and yarn markets rather better demand steady."

Reuter:—

"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling influenced by unfavourable Eastern Belt forecast and strength of Wall Street".

From Liverpool:—"Weather good but offset by bullish May consumption figures. Trade expects somewhat bullish weevil report."

srs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Mes-

"Further wet weather feared."

Messrs. Breul & Co., have received the following cable dated 13th inst. 5-15 P.M. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Cannot advise any very strong line at the moment although somewhat hearish favour conservative sales on all bulges."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Market dearer account idea Relief Bill likely to be passed. Some signs of improvement demand actual."

Messrs Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Weather favourable but shorts hovering before Weevil Report."

DAILY NEWS RECORD.

The report issued by the "Daily News Record" on the 27th May states area this season under cultivation is 49,762,000 acres, increase of 59 per cent. with the average crop condition put at 60 per cent. of normal. The report also states that 90 per cent. of its correspondents mentioned initial boll weevil infestation compared with 65 p.c. last year.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 16-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 13.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.33-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-5/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	33.92
T.T. Milan on London	92.67
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.04
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—

July-Sept., 11|4-1|2.

Oct.-Dec., 11|4-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay:—

July-Sept., 11|5-3|4.

C. & F. Karachi:—

July-Sept., 11|6-1|4.

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13.

	Opening.	Closing.
June		10.02 plus .10
July	9.97	10.04 plus .12
August		10.05 plus .13
September		10.04 plus .13
October	9.91	10.00 plus .13
November		9.99 plus .13
December		9.99 plus .13
January	9.92	10.00 plus .13
February		10.00 plus .13
March	9.95	10.04 plus .13
April		10.05 plus .13
May		10.06 plus .13
June		10.05 plus .13
Middling Spot		10.29 plus .15

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 13.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton.	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.30	plus .10
Scinde, Fine	6.55	plus .10
Scinde, Superfine	6.80	plus .10
Bengal, Good	6.05	plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	6.30	plus .10
Bengal, Fine	6.55	plus .10
Oomra, Good	7.10	plus .10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.40	plus .10
Oomra, Fine	7.70	plus .10
Broach, Fully Good	8.70	plus .10
Broach, Fine	8.95	plus .10
Broach, Superfine	9.20	plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13.

July	16.30	plus .05
October	16.55	plus .15
November	16.50	plus .15
January	16.80	plus .15
March	16.92	plus .15
May	17.02	plus .15
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.90	plus .10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 13.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C. £19-3 8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £132-1|2.

National Bank £50.

Eastern Bank £6-3|4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £87-5|8.

Conversion Loan £77.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £101-1|2.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £52.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £56-3|4.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £66-1|2.

Consols £54-5|8.

War Loan 5 per cent £101-1|4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92-3 8.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 13.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt:—Delivery Sellers July-Aug., 28|-.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt:—Delivery Paid Sept.-Dec 28|0-3|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 13.

Demand Bills 484.37

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 13.

Silver:—Market is idle:

Spot	24-5/16
Forward	24-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 13.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 13.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1|4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-5|16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 5-7|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool June 13.

July close at 7s. 11-1/4d. up 1d.

Oct. close at 8s. 2-1/8d. up 1-1/4d.

Dec. close at 8s. 4-1/8d. up 1-1/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

July per bushel doll. 1.06-7/8 up 1-1/8.

Sept. per bushel doll. 1.11-1/8 up 7/8.

Dec. per bushel doll 1.16-1/4 up 1.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 13.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes:—Shipment Sellers July 38|3.

Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes:—Shipment Sellers May-June 36|6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—Shipment Sellers June-July 41|6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:—Not quoted.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, June 14.

The local market opened at Rs. 353/4 for Broach J/A. delivery in sympathy with higher New York advices. In view of the American Government reports, there was small turnover of business and prices, fluctuated between Rs. 339/12 and Rs. 388/10, Liverpool at a decline of 2 points and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	338/12
Broach A/M.	346/12
Oomra July	293/12
Oomra D/J.	307
Bengal July	234/8
Bengal D/J.	257/8

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, June 14.

Bengal 260 D/J.
Bengal 235 July.
Broach 347 A/M.
Broach 339 J/A.
Oomra 309 D/J.
Oomra 295 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, June 14.

Southern Western good staple Rs. 331

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 14.

100 Toyomankwa Manavadar 317
100 Do. Nagar 255
400 G G Kesha & Co. Nimbahera 266
100 Do. Ranala 262
100 Do. Khandwa 274 1/2
200 Do. Nagar 263
200 Do. Lasur 263
200 Do. Jalna 272/273
300 Do. Amraoti 274
100 Do. Harsud 272
100 Do. Sailu 272 1/2
200 P R Vakharia Sirhind 246/247 1/2
200 Ebrahim Tulshidas Akola 279 1/2
100 Rathi & Co. Bhilwara Old 232
100 Patel Cotton & Co. Pandurna 312
200 K Damj. & Co. Anjar 305
100 L K Vasanji & Co. Veraval 262
100 A Damodar Samlaya 338 1/2
200 Kotak & Co. Darwaha 272
100 Birla Bros. Harda 272
100 Do. Africa 485
100 Japan T & Co., Sindhkhed 268

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 14.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year. Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	52	360,840
Central India	512	371,880
Barsi and Nagar	575	249,581
Hyderabad-Gaorani		83,662
Berar	521	771,241
Central Provinces	117	381,830
Total Oomras	1,777	2,219,034
Dholera	916	174,720
N.-W. Provinces		61,464
Rajputana	108	44,787
Sind-Punjab	28	127,684
Broach		190,791
Coopta & Dharwar	1,824	90,832
Westerns-Northerns	601	37,507
Coconnada		5
Tinnevelly & Combodia		29,810
Persian		1,649
American		8,332
Egyptian & African	2,329	81432
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10
Total	7,583	3,068,057

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 14.

1st Sept. to 6th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year. Yesterday.	
Europe	4,805	771,136
Japan & China		1,461,960
Coast Ports	75	17,462
Up-country by Rail		107,438
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		52,392
Total	4,880	2,410,388

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 14.

	Ready. Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	255	
Bengal Fine	245	
Bengal FG.	240	225
Sindh-Punjab Fine	245	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	240	225
Wardha-Hingh. Fine	810	285
Nagpur Savner Fine	310	285
Yeotmal Fine	300	275
Arvi Fine	300	275
Amraoti Fine	295	270
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	290	265
Mulkapur Fine	280	260
Khandesh Fine	265	240
Muthia Fine	245	230
Muthia FG.	235	220
Nanded/Purna FG.GS.	305	270
Purna FG.GS.	295	270
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.	295	270
Indore/Ujjain Fine	290	280
Burwah Sanavad Fine	295	270
Cambodia	415	
Jinja	475	
Busoga	480	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 14.

F. P. Bales.	1928/29
Receipts to date 13/6/29	9147000
,, Yesterday do.	2000
Exports to date do.	7695000
Stock at Ports 7/6/29	1011000
,, Interior Towns do.	381000
,, Liverpool 7/6/29	1021000
Visible Supply 7/6/29	2512000
Quantity in Sight do.	1512000

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 14.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 3/4
D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 June
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 June
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 June
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 122 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133 1/2

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 162

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA —
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 13/16 13th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 11/16 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 23/32 13th inst.
London/Paris 124.05 13th inst.
London/Belgium 34.92 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 13th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 12th inst £4/4/11 1/2 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/8 12th inst. 24 5/16 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/16 12th inst. 24 3/8 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 12th inst. 53 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 11/32 per cent 12th inst. 5 5/16 per cent. 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 15/32 per cent. 12th inst. 5 7/16 per cent. 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-1/2 p.c. 3 Mos. 3-1/2 per cent 6 Mos 4 per cent. 12 Mos 4.1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 14.

June	239.00
September	232.60+1.50
December	224.70+1.60

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 14.

	Bales.
Cotton	7,583
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,861
Linseed	4,846
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	729
Poppyseeds	982
Groundnuts	859
Gastorseeds	1,173
Rice	2,513
Myrabollams	1,662
Cottonseeds	449
Gram	675
Joowar	513
Barley	11
Bajree	1,922
Coal	1,950 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 14.

Our market has ruled steady today with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|1 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7|4 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Rs. 7|10|6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 7|8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 7|8 per cwt F B H
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 7|10|6 per cwt F B H.

B R B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13 per cwt.

Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|13 per cwt. F B H

Tone:—Steady.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, June 14.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110 per ton.

LINSEED.

London, June 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—Shipment Sellers June-July £17-5-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—Shipment Sellers July-Aug. £17-5-0.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—Shipment Hull Sellers June-July £15-8-9.

Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—Shipment Nominal June-July, £18-5-0.

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, June 13.

London Ready.
London Forward.
China opening closed.
America
Ready 56|8
Jeth 55|10, lowest 55|9, closing 56.
Asad 55|9, lowest 55|8, closing 55|15.
Teji-mandi:—
Jeth annas 8.
Asad anna 1.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 13.

Ready 21|7|9
Jeth 21|7|9
Asad 21|8|3
N. City 21|12|3
N Manor 21|10|9

STOCK AND SHARES

—:o:—

Bombay, June 14.

The market remained closed for forward business but on cash the business was done as under:—

Gujarat Rails Rs. 78.
Tapti Rails Rs. 642-8.
Eastern Bank Rs. 88-8.
Imperial Bank Rs. 1,435.
Imperial New Rs. 348-12.
Union Bank Rs. 3-6.
Central Bank Rs. 19-6, 19.
Andhra Ordi. Rs. 540.
Andhra Pref. Rs. 955
Tata Hydro Pref. Rs. 1,035.
Tram Pref. Rs. 63-4.
Karachi Electricity Rs. 155.
Surat Electricity Rs. 125.
Katni 1st Pref. Rs. 100.
Empire of India Rs. 1,873-12.
New India Rs. 21-2.
Mercantile Insc. Rs. 30
Scindia Rs. 9-6, 9-8.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. Rs. 73-12, 74.
Bombay Telephone Rs. 54.
B. B. Petrol Rs. 4-12

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 14.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	23
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	12
Ceylon Planters	23
Ceylon Rubber	47-8
Clunes Estates	23
Cochin Rubber	35
Eila Tea	175
Estates Co. of Uva	33
Fairlawn Estate	39
Frocester Estates	62-8
Hatbawe Rubber	12-8
Honiton Rubber	9-8
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	17-8
Jambulande T. & Rub.	12
Jebong Rubber	14-8
Kalutara Company	32
Kalutara Rubber	20
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	23
Lanka Rubber	65
Lansdowne Rubber	195
Maha Uva Estates	55
Meall Mor Estates	24
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	39
North-Western Rub.	18
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	24
Rubber Growers'	30
Suffragam T. & Rub.	215
Talgaswella Tea	52
Torrington Tea	23-8
Udabage Tea	65
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	13-8
Vogan Tea	45
Warriapolla Estate	27

Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.54 Cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 14.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, Stock and Share Brokers have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Latest prices:—
Andhra Valley (7 1|2 per cent 1933 Notes) £101
Assam Bengal Railway ordy Stock £96
Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £2-18-9
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1935-45) £96-5-0
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-19-3
Calcutta Tramways Ordy £0-19-6.
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-12-9
Eastern Bank Ltd £6-16-0
French 5 per cent Rentes £20-5-0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £132-10-0
Imperial Airways Ltd., Ordinary £1-9-0
India 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Stock £66-10-0
India 4 1|2 Sterling Loan (1950|55) £88
India 3 per dent Sterling Stock £56-15-0
Indian Copper Corporation Ordy £0-2-9
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0-17-3
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd £0-6-0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy) £7-10-9
P and O Banking Corporation Ltd £9-5-0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd. £0-3-9
Shahdara Saharanpur L Railway 4 1|2 per cent Debs £78
Southern Punjab Railway Ordy Stock £196
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref Stock) £96-5-0
Tata Power (7 1|2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1934|48) £102
War Loan 5 per cent (1929|47) £101-10-0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb., Spot 10-5|8d.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, June 13.

Total Bullion	£164,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 10,600,000
Other Deposits	£ 96,600,000
Government Securities	£ 36,200,000
Other Securities	£ 26,700,000
Notes and Coin	£ 62,200,000
Notes in Circulation	£362,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	57 97 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—Shipment Sellers June-July £8-5-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—Shipment Sellers June-July £16-17-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—Shipment Sellers June-July £18-11-3.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 14.

Since our last report our market ruled very quiet with the report from Java that the Trust sold white Javas at 12 gilders and on Saturday Importers reduced their limits by 6d. per cwt. and following them speculators pressed sales for all positions but the general feeling being very bearish only fair quantity changed hands in June Shipment at Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7/9/0 and July December at Rs. 7/10/0 to Rs. 7/7/6 all free Bombay Harbour Terms. Even at such a low price there is no inclination shown by any dealer to go into forward contracts. There was still pressure to sell European Beet Sugars but no business was done. The demand for ready Sugars continue good and dealers seem very anxious to clear their holding at market rate before the arrival of Java Sugars and prices show a decline of 4 to 5 annas per cwt. over last week prices. Calcutta and Karachi reported a quiet market with small business doing for near at hand shipments. Java is reported quiet with practically no business done after the Sale reported by the Trust. American Terminals reported highest on the 6th inst. quoting 1.74, 182 and 1.91 for September/December and March and reported lowest on the 11th inst. quoting 1.68, 1.76 and 1.84 for same positions. London Terminals reported highest on the 6th inst. quoting 9s. 7 1/2d. 9s. 8 1/4d. 10s. 1 1/2d. for August/October and December and reported lowest on the 12th quoting 9s. 3 d. 9s. 4 1/2d. and 9s. 9 3/4d. for same positions. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Ready Rs. 12-14-0 equal to 11-8 F. B. Harbour stocks 38,000 bags.
T. M. O. June Rs. 7-9-0 equal to 11s. 4 13d. F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. July/Dec. Rs. 7-7-6 equal to 11s. 4 1/2d. F. B. Harbour.
B. R. B. Ready Rs. 12-14-0 equal to 11s. 8d. F. B. Harbour stocks 45,000 Bags.
Beete Refined Ready Rs. 12-13-0 equal to 11s. 4 1/2d. F. B. Harbour stock 35,000 Bags.
German Ready 12-12-0 equal to 11s. 4 1/2d. F. B. Harbour stock 10,000 Bags.
French Ready Rs. 12-14-0 equal to 11s. 6d. F. B. Harbour stocks 5,000 Bags.

Arrivals:—
S.S. Himalaya with 3500 Bags B.R.B. Sugars.

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The Genuine Brandy
Bottled in Cognac

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ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,278
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels	
15 June	Kaisar		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan x		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi	will	16,619
6 July	Rajputana		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x	now	20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia	sail	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
24 ,,	Kaisar		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa	direc	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana	from	16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	Bombay	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Kaisar @	without	10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura		16,601
,,	Maloja x		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi	transship	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Kaisar		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x	ment	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,049
21 ,,	Rawalpindi	at	16 614
28 ,,	Morea		10,958
1930			
11 Jan.	Narkunda x	Aden	16,572
14 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,650

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £58	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
21st June.	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.
5th July	Malwa	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	— —	@26June
aPenang Maru	5214	18 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru	10400	— —	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@7 Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 ,,

aDo not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Atsuta Maru	8000	27 June	15 July
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	10 July.	17 July.
Siberia Maru	20000	24 July.	31 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
19th June.	Bandra	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th ,,	Karoa	East & South Africa.
21st ,,	Varela	Busreh via Karachi.

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Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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—:o:—

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DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

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Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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Alexandria	Karachi	Janeir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

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THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.

(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

or agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Braad "LOTUS HONEY."—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extrs. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.

Merchant Tailors,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

That Progress Proves Popularity

is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	,, 391 ,,	1926	,, 106 ,,
1927	,, 468 ,,	1927	,, 122 ,,
1928	,, 585 ,,	1928	,, 140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.

Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000

1921 ,, 10 per Annum | 1927 ,, 25 per Annum

THEREFORE

WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY

IT WILL PAY YOU

To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

BOMBAY and JAPAN

We have INTERESTS in common in our growing trade; Both can insure mutual HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY, Through the growth of Trade which brings Friendship.

Let's Serve Your Merchants;

We are Ready to Assist Your Producers and Manufacturers.

By furnishing advertisers in this paper with the informations they require in Japan or through recommendation of respectable Japanese firms —Importers of Your Merchandise or Exporters of Japanese Goods.

Measurement		Advertising Rates (per inch rates)			
Length of Column	21½ inches	Column Inches			
Width of Column	2½ ,,	1 to 200 in.	¥ 4.00	801 to 1000 in.	¥ 2.80
Page	8 Columns	201 ,, 500 ,,	3.60	1000 ,, 7500 ,,	2.40
		501 ,, 800 ,,	3.20	Above 1500 ,,	2.00

The Short-cut to Business Success

Is to Advertise in

THE JAPAN TIMES

Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.

Advertisers are respectfully requested to inform us periodically as to how many inquiries have reached them after advertisement had been placed in The Japan Times.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Monday, and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY An ASSISTANT and an experienced MANAGING CLERK for a solicitor's firm. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 2305 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1684

WANTED—Expert CUTTER and a representative, good salary. Correspond BOMBAY HOUSE, Drappers, Ferozepore Cantt, PUNJAB.
A R1605

WANTED GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to the CHAIRMAN Edward Memorial High School Borsad.
A R1680

WANTED.—GRADUATES to join immediately, one strong in Persian and the other in History. Honours preferred. Must state salary. Apply to HEAD MASTER, Shree Saraswati High School, Nadiad.
A 32340

WANTED from 1-7-29—COOK for Mess, 20th Lancers. Pay and terms of service on receipt of testimonials. Applications to be forwarded to MESS SECRETARY, 20th Lancers, Risalpur, N.W.F.P.
A 32347

WANTED

20 Candidates more for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply with 1 anna stamp to the Principal

THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS—peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BEST DARJEELING PEKOE TEA, 5 lbs. Rs. 5-8-0., 10 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0. Delivery free. R. N. DAGA & BROS., Kalimpong.
T R1668.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—3rd Floor, facing Hornby Road, and 2nd floor opp. Excelsior Theatre of Mahomed Building HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, Abb Building, Dhobi Talao.
C R1670

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M —— W. S.

MOTORS and ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—1927 DOUGLAS 350 C. C. MOTOR CYCLE. Machine absolutely in tip top condition. Apply Box No. 3959, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
T 1642

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36 (d) and (h) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation for considering the present unprecedented situation in the City caused by the prolonged Mill Strike, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 20th June, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President,
K. F. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 14th June, 1929.
32364

NOTICE.

THE ELECTION of the two non-official members OF THE NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, SANTA CRUZ, WILL BE HELD at their Office on Station Road, Santa Cruz, ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH JUNE, 1929, from 8 to 10 a.m. instead of Sunday, the 23rd.

J. K. MEHTA,
Chairman,
Notified Area Committee,
Santa Cruz.
Santa Cruz, 15th June, 1929.
32353

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "GANGES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 14th June from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo with cargo of "SUMATRA MARU" and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN, 1929.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances not exceeding Rs. 75,000 to any approved applicant, who wishes to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loan remains open:—

(1) The Bank will advance 75 per cent. of the amount (face value) applied for, the borrower paying the remainder at the time application is made.
(2) The borrower must undertake to repay the advance by fifteen equal monthly instalments. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 1 lac (face value) 5 per cent. Bonds, 1935, he will require to make (1) an initial payment of Rs. 23,000 being the difference between Rs. 75,000 and the cost of Rs. 1 lac at the issue price, and (2) fifteen monthly payments of Rs. 5,000.
(3) The rate of interest to be charged half yearly on the advance will be 5-1/4 per cent. per annum.
(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.
(5) In the event of a borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the security. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.
(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance with a 20 per cent. margin.

2. This Scheme may be availed of to subscribe to the new loan whether issued in the form of "Loan" or "Bonds" or both.

O. A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 7th June, 1929.
32351

New Waterproofs

OUR constituents are hereby informed that our Hornby Road depot and all other Branches will specially remain open on Saturday and Sunday, the 15th and 16th instant.

K. C. MARROTT,
32365

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

TUESDAY, the 18th June, 1929, being a holiday, passengers holding week-end tickets will be allowed to complete their return journey up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1929.

EXCEPTION.

Passengers may complete their return journey by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 35 Down arriving Poona at 12-55 hours.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 12-6-1929.
32359

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

5 Per Cent Loan 1939-44.

Issued at Rs. 96 as. 8 and repayable **AT PAR**

not earlier than the 15th July, 1939,
or later than the 15th July, 1944;

WITH A

DEPRECIATION FUND

AND WITH

Conversion Rights to Future Loans.

5 Per Cent Bonds 1935.

Issued at Rs. **98** and repayable **AT PAR** on the 15th September, 1935.

Open from the 20th June to the 28th June, 1929. But cash Subscriptions to the Loan and the Bonds will be closed when such Subscriptions have reached Rs. 12 Crores and 15 Crores respectively. Cash Subscriptions to either issue may also be closed when the total of Subscriptions to the two issues combined has reached Rs. 18 Crores.

Subscriptions may be in cash or in Indian Treasury Bills or in 6 per cent Bonds, 1930, 1931 and 1932.

ADVANCE INTEREST from the date of application up to the **14TH JULY 1929** / **14TH SEPT. 1929** will be paid at 5 per cent per annum on the **5 PER CENT LOAN, 1939-44** / **5 PER CENT BONDS, 1935** issued.

Holders of Bonds tendering these for conversion will receive interest thereon up to the 30th June, 1929, and interest on the new securities from the date of the application.

Applications may be tendered at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India or the Office of the Controller of the Currency Calcutta, or of the Accountants General, Madras or Burma, or at any Government Treasury.

For full DETAILS—See Government of India Notification No. F. 18 (1)—F/29, dated the 11th June, 1929, or apply at any of the above places.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

—:o:—

HOLDERS OF WEEK-END TICKETS purchased from V. T. Bombay, Byculla, Dadar and Thana are not permitted to travel by any train starting from Victoria Terminus earlier than 6 a.m. on FRIDAYS:—

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 14th June, 1929.
32372

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 254 OF 1929.

Re: SULEMAN USMAN JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, formerly doing business as a Commission Agent in the name of Usman Jamal and also in shares of Joint Stock Companies in his own name till 1921 at Chakla Street and since then Unemployed ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st August, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Chief Clerk.
32370

NOTICE.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

THE NEW SESSION of the University will commence on the 23rd of September, 1929. Admissions to the B.A., B.Sc., B.Th., M.A., M.Sc. and Law classes and to the Training College and Tibbiya College will be made from the 19th to the 25th of September.

All applications with migration or transfer certificates and Registration Fee must reach the REGISTRAR by the 20th of August.

For Prospectus and Admission Forms apply to the REGISTRAR.
32354

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents :

For particulars please write to :—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 690 of 1927.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, etc.

Coram Davar J.
5-2-29.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF USMAN LATIFF MEMON ..... Insolvent.

Exparte: Messrs. HAJI DADA NURMAHOMED & BROTHERS ..... Opposing Creditors.

UPON motion of Sir Jamshedji Kanga, Knight, Advocate for Messrs. Haji Dada Nurmahomed and Brothers, the Opposing Creditors herein and upon reading the two affidavits of Haji Gani Nurmahomed, dated the 2nd and 4th days of February, 1929, respectively, IT IS ORDERED that the abovenamed Insolvent do appear before this Honourable Court on the 19th day of June, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon either in person or by advocate or by attorney and show cause if any he has why he should not produce his books of account regarding his own timber business and the account books of his partnership piece-goods business in Bombay. And in default why an order for his committal to jail should not be made. And it is further ordered that the said Opposing Creditors do in the meantime formulate proper charges against the said Insolvent and apply to the Court on the said 19th day of June, 1929, for issuing Notice under Section 104 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Insolvent.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 5th day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-nine.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,
Sealer.
The 27th day of February, 1929.
32366

YOUR LIFE READING

Please write the date of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month. Charge for one year Rs. 2, for five years Rs. 7-8. V.-P. Charges As. 4.

"SWADESA MITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM,
TIRUTTANI (Chittoor Dt.),
Madras Presidency.

Make : : : Your Money : Work for You.

YOU can secure a neat safe, holding both coins nd notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 20th June, 1929, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:—

Ten, p. goods, Metal polish, 10 cases Toys, Hoop iron, iron bars, plates, angles, sheets, wooden planks, Vegetable products, Perfumery, Hardware, Hair Lotion, Films, air guns and shots, 22 cases wine and Brandy, Tobacco, Chemical apparatus, gold embroidery shawls and silk, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY ARTISTIC FURNITURE

Grand Bona-fide Sale at Chuckla Street near Crawford Market of very old furniture shops of over 80 years in business, belonging to Mr. Allabux Somjee Dossa.

Under instructions from the party closing business Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction (THIS DAY) SATURDAY, the 15th, and (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day at 29-33 Chuckla Street, furniture of dining drawing, verandah office, library and bed rooms made of first class seasonwood and of latest design, also a large stock of perambulators brass and iron single and double bedsteads, silk lined handsome swings a large lot of tapestry, springs tiles and various articles for use in furniture. Also sliding and automatic large and small dining tables arm and without arm chairs, low arm and folding arm easy chairs, handsome side boards and dinner wagons fancy teapoys and hatstands, very valuable silk lined cabinet sofas, rich leather lined and tilting Chesterfield Derby and Sheraton style drawing room suites, very handsome and of artistic design cabinets and jardineers, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

THE MAN WHO LOVES WITH A SMILE IN HIS

ADOLPHE MENJOU

In a brilliant high-class Society Drama of Love and Romance.

TO-NIGHT

"THE ACE OF CADS!"

THIS WEEK

A Paramount Picture of intrigue and Love with tense, exciting moments, Supported by the bewitching

ALICE JOYCE

He made love to the daughter of his former fiancee——what then?

The Ace of Actors ADOLPHE MENJOU, and the Ace of Authors MICHAEL ARLEN combine to give you the Ace of Pictures

THE ACE OF CADS

ALSO THE LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT: 3-15; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
presents
WARNER BROS.
Talking Picture Triumph
AL JOLSON
IN
THE JAZZ SINGER
Supported in a Supreme Role by a Mighty Cast including
MAY McAVOY
WARNER OLAND
EUGENIE BESSERER.
SEE AND HEAR
AL JOLSON'S
Vibrant Voice Speak right out of the Screen in Scenes of Sheerest Emotion

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
Goes Stanley and Livingstone one better in
HOLD THAT LION
To win the Girl, Dong has to capture the most unsociable Lion in Africa.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Society's Veneer Cracks under flaming Russian Passion in
THE AGE OF INNOCENCE
Featuring
BEVERLEY BAYNE
Has a Woman thn right to steal happiness? One mis-mating through the wiles of an ambitious mother, and scores were made unhappy.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
VIVEKANAND PICTURE'S
Grand Social Production
"TAWANGAR-NI-TALWAR"
Featuring
Miss MUMTAJ & UDWADIA
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sat., Sun., & Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
COMING, COMING, COMING.
Maha Sundar—Rajluxmi and Jewel of Rajputana.

Undaunted Courage

Primary need of present day life is nothing but undaunted courage to face any amount of difficulties

And that is why we recommend you to see

SHARDA'S SUPER PRODUCTION

Fairy of Anar

Indian DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

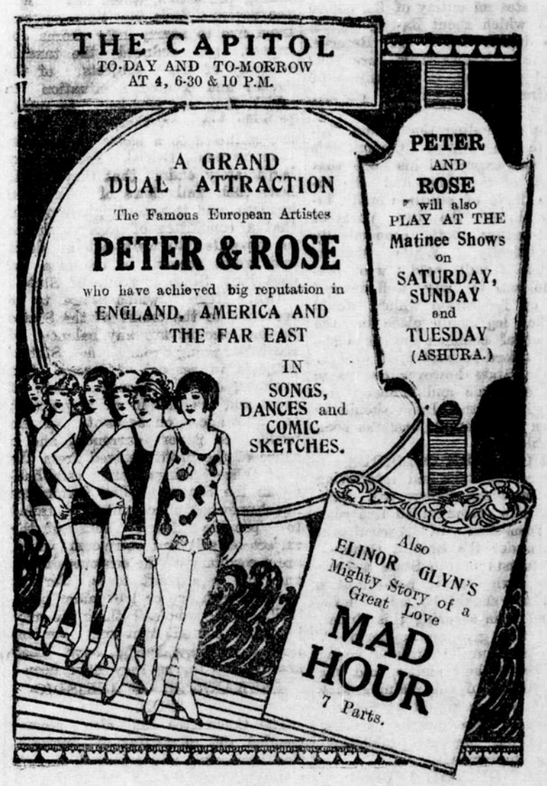
Mr. NAVINCHANDRA

Plays the role of a hero.

TIME: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Saturday and Sunday at 3 P. M.

WEST-END CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.


THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A GRAND DUAL ATTRACTION
The Famous European Artistes
PETER & ROSE
who have achieved big reputation in ENGLAND, AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST
IN
SONGS, DANCES and COMIC SKETCHES.
PETER AND ROSE will also PLAY AT THE Matinee Shows on SATURDAY, SUNDAY and TUESDAY (ASHURA.)
Also
ELINOR GLYN'S
Mighty Story of a Great Love
MAD HOUR
7 Parts.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. Daily 4 Shows
Saturday, Sunday Wednesday and Friday at 3-30 P.M.

Sensations! Every foot has a new bit of excitement!

Tarzan THE Mighty

Starring

FRANK MERRILL in the role of Tarzan.

NOW SHOWING

3rd Instalment! 8 Reels!

Sensations! Surprises! Spectacle!

A girl against beasts that's suspense!
A girl fighting for his life that's action!

Also 2 reels Fox Comedy "Roses and Rushes."

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

'SENTA TYPEWRITERS
Portable Rs. 180/-
Office Rs. 195/- net
F. O. R. Bombay.
Sole Agents:
S. NAVALKAR & SONS
B 1, Princess St., Bombay 2.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

Healing is Believing

Clarke's Blood Mixture again succeeds where other treatments fail

Mrs. E. Radley, 46, Addison Drive, St. Giles, Lincoln, England, writes:—"Four years ago, after a serious illness, I was left with Eruptions on the Face which were very painful and disfiguring. I tried medicines of every description, both patent and otherwise, and no change being noticeable, I gave up all hope of being cured. Finally, a friend gave me a bottle of 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.' Before the bottle was finished a slight improvement was perceptible, and after that every day my condition improved wonderfully. Now all inflammation has gone, leaving me with almost as perfect a skin as I had previously. In acknowledging my indebtedness to your splendid remedy, I must also pay tribute to its general health-building properties; among other things, my weight has increased 10lb. in as many weeks."

World-famous for over 70 years

For the treatment of
Abscesses,
Ulcers,
Bad Legs,
Boils,
Glandular Swellings,

Clarke's Blood Mixture

For the treatment of
Eczema,
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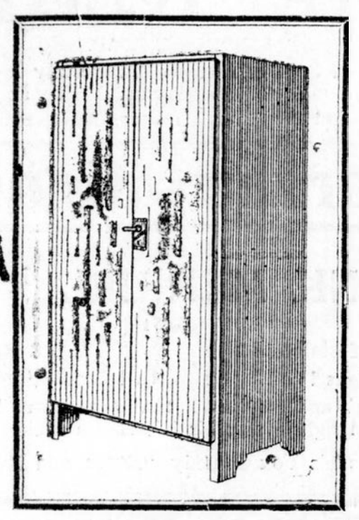

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They are strong, rigid, neat and dust-proof.

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FOR THE HAIR

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MYSORE'S SURPLUS BUDGET

Financial Aspect of Butler Committee's Proposals

—:o:—

DEWAN MIRZA ISMAIL'S ADDRESS TO REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Addressing the Mysore Representative Assembly regarding the disposal of the finances of the State, Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore described the period of his regime as years of transition from a condition of stringency to one of prosperity and ease.

The actual revenue realised for the year 1928-29 was Rs. 369.98 an increase of Rs. 14 lakhs over the estimated revenue of Rs. 355.91 lakhs, the Major heads which contributed to this satisfactory position were Forest, Excise, Interest and communications, and Stamps and Registration.

The Budget for the year 1929-30 anticipates a revenue realization of Rs. 370.93 lakhs, thus showing an increase of about a lakh over the revised. The expenditure programme contemplates an outlay of Rs. 385.60 lakhs of which about Rs. 15 lakhs will be drawn from the Reserve. The year's transactions are thus expected to result in a position of equilibrium with a surplus of Rs. 50,000.

Before concluding the Dewan referred to the Butler Committee's Report and expressed his hope that the spirit of the times and the inexorable logic of events would inevitably bring the two parts of India together both economically and politically. While Mysore, Mr. Mirza Ismail said "was prepared to join in any well devised scheme of federation which would ensure her legitimate place in the settlement of common questions she can well afford to wait upon events. What the State however desires is that its economic and financial relations with British India should be placed on an equitable basis as soon as possible."

AGRICULTURE COLONIES.

Another important and interesting scheme for which money will probably have to be provided this year is the formation of Agricultural Colonies under the Bhadra Channel.

The interests of the State require that the agricultural potentialities of the State should be fully developed, and if in securing this object, we could also give an opportunity to our agriculturally trained young men to prove their mettle, and the practical value, of the training they have received, we would have taken an important stop towards solving another of our urgent problems—that of unemployment.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN STATES' COMMITTEE.

In conclusion the Dewan made a brief reference to the financial aspects of the Report of the Indian States Committee and said:

The Committee makes no definite pronouncement as regards the constitutional side of the question. It has left its adjustment to the future, while keeping the door open to a closer union between the two Indias. I feel myself—and that I believe is the general view—that the spirit of the times and the inexorable logic of events will inevitably bring the two parts of India together, both economically and politically.

TREND OF EVENTS.

It is doubtful wisdom to force the pace in such matters. A step at a time, a firm and sure step, is likely to be productive of more lasting good than precipitate action against the wishes of many of those concerned. There is no doubt that the trend of events is towards a political federation, but such a federation can only endure if it is based on the sure foundation of common ideals and mutual interests. I dare say the Statutory Commission will have something to say on this subject.

While Mysore is quite prepared to join in any well-devised scheme of federation which would ensure her legitimate share in the settlement of common questions, she can, it seems to me, well afford to wait upon events. What we do desire, however, is that the economic and financial relations of our State with British India should be placed on an equitable basis as soon as possible. It was chiefly with that object in view that the appointment of a Committee was urged by us. The views that the Committee has expressed on these questions and the recommendations which it has made to give effect to those views seem, on the whole, very fair to all concerned; and if its recommendations are carried out, Mysore can reasonably expect to be a gainer financially.

QUESTION OF TAXATION.

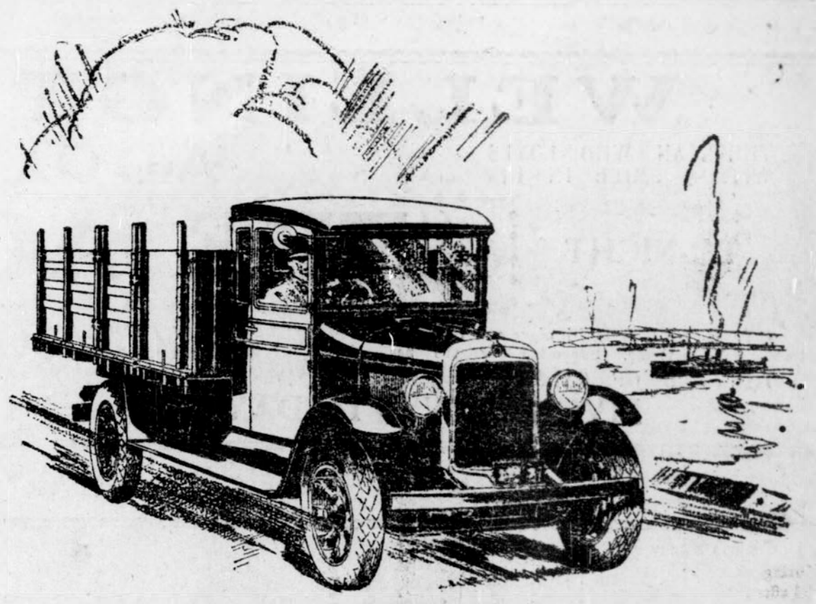
The Committee recognises that the adoption of the policy of discriminating protection, which has raised the revenue from maritime customs from five to nearly fifty crores of rupees, has reduced the taxable capacity of the subjects of the States and created a situation in which they are entitled to relief. It adds, however, that, if the States are admitted to a share in the customs revenue, British India may legitimately claim that they should bear their full share of Imperial burdens, and it accordingly proposes that a committee of experts should be appointed to work out a debit and credit account in the case of each large State or group of State.

Other items which are to be reckoned to the credit of the States in this account are any balance of receipts arising from the States' subjects in respect of income tax, customs, excise licenses, sale of grass and the like in railway areas; an allowance on account of the profit on paper currency; and a share of the profit derived from the Post Office Savings Banks established in the States. The Committee has somewhat unaccountably failed to provide for a share of the excises on salt and petroleum, which are a corollary of the customs duties, and this is a point to be further pressed, with one or two minor ones. Still, on the whole, I think we may be fairly content that our contentions on these heads have been accepted so far as they have been.

RETRANSFER OF JURISDICTION.

The Committee has also recommended the retransfer of jurisdiction both civil and criminal on all railways, except strategic railways and important non-strategic railways, and a periodic conference and rendering of accounts with the Post and Telegraph authorities with a view to ensuring to the State a full share of the benefits to which the profits of the Post and Telegraph Department are devoted.

As I have indicated above, I do not think it would be wise to attempt to force the pace in respect of the creation of a federation, or any other radical change: and while the Committee agree in that, they have emphasised the fact that there is nothing in their proposals to is nothing in their proposals to prevent the adoption of some form of federal union as the "two Indias" of the present draw nearer to one another in the future; or to prevent a big State or a group of States from entering now or at any time into a closer union with British India. I have indicated my opinion that that closer union will be economic in the first instance. When once a real economic union comes about, a political union will naturally follow. I look to the day when Mysore will be the centre economically and intellectually of the Karnataka country, and I feel that the Report of the Butler Committee tends to bring that day nearer in so far as it holds out to Mysore the promise of a fair deal, which is the beginning of the economic agreement.



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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

—:o:—

More Tributes to Amanullah

"Nigar", an Urdu Monthly of Lucknow comments upon the downfall of Amanullah Khan as follows:—

"In short we are now face to face with the danger about which we were so much apprehensive and of which the horrible results had instilled fear in the whole Islamic world. Barbarity and ignorance have fought against culture and knowledge even before this friends of diplomacy have also wounded humanity and morality even before this. But it is a fact that Amanullah was compelled to say good-bye to his dear soil at a time when bloodshed is rampant there, is a tribute which was never before offered to the cause of falsehood on behalf of truth.

For Amanullah to leave his unfortunate and ignorant country after getting disappointed of bringing about its reform does not amount to the ruin of one Islamic kingdom only. It involves the question of the future of Islam and the whole Islamic world.

It is a fact that unfortunate is the nation which is under the control of the Ulema wherever ignorant slaves may be, whether they be in Afghanistan, Turkey, Egypt, Persia or India, they are a standing curse. And it is no less surprising to see that a group of persons whose duty it was to construct is now busy destroying things.

A person appears on the soil of Afghanistan and with great sacrifices which a man is able to offer in the cause of his country, assumes so much importance that even the proudest powers on earth cannot help recognising the independence of his country. But just at a time when his dear country is nearing its zenith, cries of opposition are raised from the monastries, the seats of ignorance, to the effect that Amanullah is an infidel for he is a supporter of modern education advocates freedom of women puts on European dress, etc. If Islam stands for truth, evolution, material and moral progress, culture, honesty and blessings both worldly and Divine, peace and the best realisation of the self, good morals and not any particular mode of dress, then the inference is that a person who is enimical to the cause of progress is the enemy of Islam and progress is the thing which the Maulvis hate most.

IGNORANT MULLAHS.

These groups of ignorant Moulavis whether they be in India or outside India, are in fact an open insult to humanity. To-day ths unworthy group is proud of its success. But it should remember that the failure of Amanullah Khan is really a great victory in the eyes of thoughtful persons, while their own victory amounts to real defeat in their eyes.

The only lesson which the Indian Mussalmans are to derive from this tragedy i that if they do not take heed even now and if hey leave their future in the hands of these so-called Maulavis then the same fate will await them which was in store for the Musalmans of Spain."

"Peshwa", an Urdu Monthly of Delhi writes:—

"Why was this unfortunate community confronted with such an inauspicious event? It is because ignorant Mullahs are ruling the country in the name of religion. These unfortunate Mullahs have in order to please accursed Satan, made the religion-loving Afghans fight amongst themselves, with the result that Ghazi Amanullah Khan had no other alternative than to leave his dear country, shedding tears of blood over the misfortunes of his country. This lion of the mountains is at present staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay and from there he will weep over the unfortunate condiion of his country and nation."

"Taj" of Agra writes:—

"We differ from most of our contemporaries. Just as Humayun re-took his throne and just as Amir Abdur Rahman Khan once again became the King, in the same way Ghazi Amanullah will return triumphantly to his country. For the present we mourn that the ignorant Mullahs have, for an unlimited time, thrown their country into the depths of the marshes of decline. In our opinion Amanullah's "Hijrat" will prove a source of "Barkat" (blessings).

ENCOURAGING EDUCATION

—:o:—

NEW HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT BANDRA

BANDRA, June 12.

The influx of the residents of the "Urbs Prima" into Bandra and the increasing population of the town itself has necessitated the establishment of another girls' school in Bandra At present, the St. Joseph's Convent is the only convenient high school for girls but the prohibitive cost of education imposed by the Convent have debarred many parents from sending their children acquiring higher knowledge there.

Consequently the St. Andrews' High School which till the last school year, had been conducting a mixed school, has now entirely separated the girls in deference, too to the wishes of the Archbishop of Bombay, expressed at the prize distribution held in April last.

The School has attained a high standard of efficiency as was evidenced from the results of the last University School-leaving examination when out of 18 students only one had the misfortune to fail, whilst all the girls who appeared came out successful.

The school thus filling in a long felt want, is expected to expand numerically in a short time. Then the present building—the old St. Andrew's School premises—will be found insufficient for accommodation. Therefore to provide for the contingency, the public of Bandra especially those who benefit by the school should not fail to offer their co-operation and support to build up an institution that will be a no less imposing memorial than the present High School for Boys.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, June 14.

Since our last report, no business of importance, except some Budlee business of small quantity, is reported. Owing to the lack of inquiry the market continues lifeless.

Though the tonnage market seems to be weak, a steamer has been fixed for Coal Calcutta to Karachee at Rs. 7/8 per ton, July shipment, while a steamer for Coal Calcutta to Bombay is fixed at Rs. 7/4 per ton june shipment, during the week under report.

STEAMER DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

3-6-29 s.s. Westbury Desh./Seeb. Poni. Andrew Yule & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

14-6-29 s.s. Rathlin Head, McNeil's Poniati, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

17-6-29 s.s. Havildar, Lodna and Poniati Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

20-6-29 s.s. King James Desh./Seeb./Poniati Andrew Yule & Co.

27-6-29 s.s. Persian Prince, Nortliern and Natal Coal, Turner Morrison & Co.

29-6-29 s.s. Beech Park, Desh./Seeb./Poniati Andrew Yule & Co., and Kalyanji Mavji & Co.

5-7-29 s.s. Silworth, Bengal Coal.

15-7-29 s.s. A steamer, Natal Coal. Quotations.

Northern Navigation. 26/6 sh. C. I. F. Rs. 19/- Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Natal Group, 26/- sh. C. I. F. Rs. 19/- ex-Scales Darukhana.

Deshargarh, Rs. 17/4 C. I. F. Rs. 18/8 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Deshargarh/Seebpore/Poniati Rs. 17/- S. I. F. Rs. 18/4 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Lodna Steam Coal, Rs. 17/- C. I. F. Rs. 18/4 Ex-Scales Darukhana.

McNeil's Poniati Rs. 16/12 C. I. F.

Selected Raneegung, Rs. 16/8 C. I. F.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS ALONG WEST COAST

—:o:—

RAINFALL EXTENDS

POONA, June 14.

Monsoon has strengthened along the West Coast and rainfall has extended over the region from West Central Provinces to Western Himalayas. The Bay Current is fairly active in Burma, but has weakened in Assam and Bengal.

Temperature is markedly below normal in the Punjab and is falling rapidly in Rajputana and United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, United Provinces West, Punjab East and North, Kashmir, Konkan and Malabar; local in Assam, Bengal, United Provinces East, Rajputana, Central India West and Coorg, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, Central Provinces, Madras South-east and the Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair a half an inch; Diamond Island three; Mergui, Tavoy, Amherst two; Victoria Point, Rangoon three-quarters; Gwa, Akyab, Minbu and Myitkyina a half; Cherrapunji ten; Dinajpur one; Mymensingh three-quarters; Dhubri, Bogra, Shilong a half; Meerut one and a half; Mussoorie, Neemuch, Bareilly one; Dehra Dun, Muktesewar a half; Seoni, Gorakhpur, Agra, Chakrata, Pachmarhi a quarter; Simla, Murree, Ajmer one and a half; Lahore three quarters; Rawalpindi, Jotpur, Dalhousie and Sonamarg a half; Delhi, Hissar, Ambala, Sialkot, Srinagar, Leh, Jaipur a quarter; Bombay, Ratnagiri two; Karwar one and a half; Cochin three-quarters; Calicut a half; Vellore, Vizagapatam and Mercara a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension of rain over the region from United Provinces to Bombay Deccan.

Earthquake reports:—Earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about three thousand seven hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at fifteen hours four minutes on Thursday, June 13. Another shock of slight intensity at its origin about three thousand seven hundred miles away was also recorded at four hours forty minutes on Friday, June 14.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

June 14.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened along the west coast and rainfall has extended over the region from the west Central Provinces to the western Himalayas. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, the Konkan and Malabar, the local in the United Provinces East, Rajputana and Central India West, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces, Madras South-east and the Madras Coast North. Skies are overcast in Malabar, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere except in Sind, Baluchistan and most of the Punjab, where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana, the south-west United Provinces and upper Sind, and drier in Baluchistan, the southeast United Provinces, the south Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North. Temperatures were above normal in the Madras Coast North, and markedly below normal in the Punjab, upper Sind, Rajputana, Central India and the west United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 106 deg. at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Forecast.—An extension of rain over the region from the United Provinces to the Bombay Deccan.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Jhansi	0.03"
Agra	0.33"
Delhi	0.32"
Hissar	0.27"
Ambala	0.24"
Lahore	0.73"
Rawalpindi	0.62"
Bikaner	0.04"
Jodhpur	0.64"
Jaipur	0.26"
Ajmer	1.25"
Surat	0.08"
Neemuch	0.98"
Raipur	0.08"
Chanda	0.11"
Ratnagiri	2.21"
Marmugao	0.09"
Karwar	1.28"
Poona	0.05"
Belgaum	0.09"
Nizamabad	0.02"
Hyderabad	0.02"
Bangalore	0.06"
Mangalore	0.14"
Calicut	0.65"
Cochin	0.82"
Trivandrum	0.11"
Negapatam	0.05"
Madras	0.01"
Vizagapatam	0.27"

BOMBAY—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.—Past 24 hours. Total from 1st June to date.

Colaba Observatory 1.75". 16.43" (10.71" above normal).

St. George's Hospital 2.85". 17.70".

J. J. Hospital 1.85". 13.17".

Maximum temperature 88 deg. (normal).

Minimum temperature 75 deg. (3 deg. below normal).

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 3,700 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 15 hours 4 minutes yesterday (I.S.T.) Another shock of slight intensity apparently having the same origin was recorded at 4 hours 40 minutes this morning (I.S.T).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 14.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 14-6-29: Colaba Point 1.75"; Fort 2.85"; J. J. Hospital 1.85".

Total since 1st June to date 14-6-29: Colaba Point 16.43; Fort 17.70; J. J. Hospital 13.17".

Total for the corresponding period of 1928: Colaba Point 19.56; Fort 20.52; J. J. Hospital 16.97.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 1.26; Fort 2.28; J. J. Hospital 1.54.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14-6-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29..778 inches (.107 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.001.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.2 degrees (0.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.3 degrees (2.9 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 231 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 47 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.75 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 16.43".

Total rainfall during the year 17.12".

Weather Remarks.—Squally.

FOOTBALL

—:o:—

HARWOOD LEAGUE

SPLENDID GOAL KEEPING BY LYNN.

Friday's match between the Attached Section and B.B.R.A. was one of varying fortunes, the former eventually winning by two goals to nil. The B.B.R.A. began well and in the opening half held the upper hand Nixey having quite a lot to do under the Attached Section bar.

Upon changing ends, however, the Section asserted themselves and there was only one team in it. The Artillery half-backs were rather poor and had it not been for some brilliant goal-keeping by H. Lynn the Section would have won by a big margin.

A minute after the game had been restarted a combined movement by the Attached Section resulted in Croft heading the ball into the net for the opening goal. Soon after this following upon a corner, Joyce took a long pass and slammed the ball into the net from close range Lynn having no chance to save. The Artillery made spasmodic raids, but their opponents had the game well in hand and retained their lead.

To-day's match between the two Poona teams should provide some good football and the stands will probably be over-crowded.

The result:—

Attached Section ..... 2 goals.
B.B.R.A. ..... nil.

The teams were:—

ATTACHED SECTION.—Nixey; Davis and Boyle; Blundell, Bastow and Sparks; Shields, Coker, Croft, Joyce and Stocks.

B.B.R.A.:—Lynn; Gilbertson and Lindsay; Markinlow, Hewson and Barnsley; Sneddon, Long, Muller, Corr and Turner.

Referee:—A. Lowe.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Cheshires vs. Ulsters.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, June 14.

Silver Ready	24	7	0
Higher	0	2	0
Silver Forward	24	8	0
Higher	0	2	0

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 14.

1st Settlement	56	0	0
2nd Settlement	55	14	0
3rd Settlement	55	14	0

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

MARWARI WIDOW'S PLIGHT

DISINHERITED BY MILLIONAIRE HUSBAND FOR ALLEGED UNCHASTITY

Before Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court, Mr. M. A. Jinnah made an application on behalf of a Marwari widow named Krishnabai asking for a maintenance of Rs. 2,000 per month out of her deceased husband's estates. The defendants are Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, solicitor and Mr. D. K. Daji who are the executors of the deceased's will.

The plaintiff stated that her husband P. G. Singhanee possessed estates of the value of Rs. 60 lakhs and his monthly income was Rs. 20,000. He died in December 1928, making a will whereby he allowed his wife, the plaintiff, Rs. 200 per month as maintenance allowance, and the use of his house at Jaipur as residence. The deceased stated in his will that as his wife had been leading an unchaste life, he did not wish to give her more, and he instructed the executors and trustees to resist any claim she might make.

PLAINTIFF DENIES UNCHASTITY.

The plaintiff denied unchastity and alleged, on the contrary, that her husband was leading a dissolute life, and had been carrying on love-affairs with several women. She was deprived of some of her jewellery and her "entourage" were dismissed. Her husband had thus made her life miserable.

The plaintiff claimed that she should be allowed a reasonable maintenance suiable to her position, and that she should be allowed to continue in the bungalow which she used to occupy for the last 23 years.

Mr. Jinnah, in support of her application, argued that under the Hindu Law a widow was not bound down to what was allowed her under the will, but was entitled to suitable maintenance.

Opposing the application, on behalf of the defendants, Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that besides the allowance of Rs. 200 under the will, the plaintiff was allowed to reside in the bungalow and was supplid with the necessaries of life as she used to have during her husband's life-time. This was merely a concession shown to her by the executors who denied her right to anything more than the maintenance allowed under the will. Including the extra things she was allowed, the amount would come to Rs. 700 per month.

Mr. Jinnah suggested that the plaintiff would be satisfied with Rs. 500 cash as maintenance allowance till the disposal of the suit.

His Lordship passed an order to allow the plaintiff Rs. 500 per month as interim maintenance and the use of the same portion of her husband's bungalow as she occupied in his life-time.

BURGLARY IN C. I. D. OFFICE

—:o:—

STRONG ROOM BROKEN OPEN

Robberies in the city occur frequently but that even the C.I.D., office is not immune from the operations of the burglars is demonstrated by the theft which took place in the strong room of the Bombay C.I.D. in the early hours of Friday morning. The room in question was used for storing stolen property pending investigations by the police. As a rule the police offices are patrolled in the night by the police constables but it is understood that the burglars effected entrance by breaking the window frame and bending the bars, when there was a heavy downpour of rain. The police are making vigorous attempts to trace the culprits.

ALLEGED CHEATING

—:o:—

CASES WITHDRAWN

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur when the three cases of cheating between the two brothers Ardeshir and Nusserwanji Mehta and Jal, Hormasji and Goolbai H. Chocksi were called out for hearing their lawyers Messrs. C. N. Canga and Bahmanshe Daroowalla, Advocates, informed the Court that the parties had referred their disputes and differences between them to the sole arbitration of a common friend who had given his award and the cases were withdrawn.

His Worship ordered all the accused in the cases to be acquitted. The facts of the case have already been reported in the "Chronicle."

BOMBAY RIOTS ECHO

—:o:—

Six Persons Committed to Sessions

The case in which 11 Hindus were charged with rioting and committing the murder of 3 Pathans on 6th February in the compound of the Lohana Chawl at Mazagaon was again heard to-day by Mr. Brown Special Presidency Magistrate Mazagoan Bombay and an order was passed against accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 committing them to take their trial for the alleged murder and rioting and aiding and abetting one another in the said offences at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Accused Nos. 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 were discharged on 12th June. It apears that applications for bail will be made before the Chamber Judge in the High Court on behalf of some of the accused.

Besides the above case, other cases were called out and adjourned. In some cases the accused were released on bail on their passing bonds and furnishing securities required by the court.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

JULY.

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, June 14.

Previous Closing Rate	18.69
To-day's Opening Rate	18.76 to 18.75
Difference	plus .07 to plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	18.51
Difference	—.18

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 11 points, but the expected bullish report having failed to meet the expectations of bulls, there was heavy long liquidation. We have steadily held the view that the bullish sceptre with regard to the development of the plant lies in its later stages and the elements of risk are greater this year than last even though up-to-date the plant is healthy and fluttering. The weevil report seems to have disappointed the bulls and speculatively held purchases were thrown out. The general belief is fairly for a normal crop and there is nothing in the situation to call wider fluctuation in prices at the moment.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Saturday the 15th instant the Liverpool market is expected to open at a decline of 9 points. Bombay market is closed, but on parity Broach July/Aug. is expected to open Rs. 335-8-0.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, June 14.

Prevous Closing Rate	10.04
To day's Opening Rate	10.02
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.05
Difference	plus .01

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of two points and ruled very steady throughout the day and closed at a rise of 1 point. In view of the Boll-weevil report there was a small turnover as operators were not inclined to increase their risk. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 4 points to 10.33, while Egyptian prices declined 5 points to 16.85.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Bishemberlal Maheshwari have the following cables:—

(1) "Light to moderate rainfall Arkansas Mississippi. Weather cooler. The daily official U. S. Government forecast says weather over Western belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy."

(2) "Light to moderate rainfall Alabama, Mississippi. Cool night."

TRAGEDY NEAR K. E. M. HOSPITAL

Murder and Suicide Drama

—:o:—

IDENTITY OF VICTIMS UNKNOWN

The officers of the Bhoiwada Police station were busy on Friday unravelling the mystery which surrounds the death of a man and a woman which took place within the precincts of the K. E. M. Hospital on Friday morning. The woman seems to be the victim of the jealousy whose throat was cut open by the man who, apparently, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by cutting his own throat and died within a few yards of the hospital gate and in the sight of his victim. The police are making enquiries in regard to the man and the woman whose identity is not disclosed yet. They look to be Madrasis and beyond a chit in the pocket of the man giving the address as No. 20 Development Chawl, Naigaum, there is nothing more to indicate which might help the police to come to a definite conclusion in regard to the motive of the crime. It was about ten o'clock in the morning that a sepoy of the K. E. M. Hospital saw a woman running towards the hospital with a gush wound in her throat. He asked the woman as to how she happened to receive the injuries and she pointed the sepoy a man who was running behind her with his throat cut open. Both of them were blooding profusely and their clothes were soaked with blood. The man collapsed near the hospital gate and died on the spot while the woman who was admitted to the hospital succumbed to her injuries a few minutes later. The police went to No. 20 Development chawl and there traced a Madrasi woman who is likely to throw some light on the mystery of the death of these two persons.

Miss Chaturlaxmi B. B Joshi who passed M.A. Examination in Second Class this year is the first lady graduate from Kathiawar and first in the Audichya Brahmin Community of the whole of India to pass this examination.

GROSS EARNINGS OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES

—:o:—

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of May 1929 were as follows:—

"Subject to adjustments the gross earnings of the three Hydro-Electric Companies for the month of May 1929 are as follows:—

	For the month of May 1929. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	3,14,512-2-0
The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	3-86,332-5-3
The Tata Power Co. Ltd.	3-86,723-5-6

AMERICAN MILL CONSUMPTION.

The U. S. Sensus bureau in its report issued to-day states that the U. S. Mills consumed 668,000 bales during the month of May. This report fails to administer a rise as it proved to be smaller than the Garside estimate of 678,000 bales. For comparison we give the following figures:

Seasons:—	1928-29.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1923-24.
August	527,000	633,000	501,000	449,000	357,455	493,029
September	492,000	627,000	571,000	433,000	435,216	485,400
October	619,000	613,000	569,000	543,000	533,000	543,725
November	611,000	626,000	584,000	543,000	492,000	533,470
December	534,000	524,000	605,000	575,000	532,000	464,232
January	668,000	582,000	605,000	583,000	590,000	579,813
February	598,000	574,000	590,000	567,000	550,000	510,201
March	633,000	581,000	694,000	635,000	583,000	486,013
April	632,000	525,000	619,000	578,000	507,000	481,631
May	668,000	578,000	633,000	517,000	531,000	413,649

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Jarthost-no-Diso: Banks closed.

Harwood League: Ulsters v. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY, June 17.

The Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P and O mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 16th instant.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Under the joint auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, and the Indian Economic Society, Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil, will conduct a study class at 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday). The subject of the discourse being "National Economies". The class is open to the public.

ZOROASTER ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, the Zoroaster Anniversary Day will be celebrated by the Parsis at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. B. S. Banaji and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will deliver short lectures on the Life and Teachings of the Prophet Zoroaster. There will be devotional songs and music.

EIGHTH BOMBAY TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE

The Eighth Bombay Temperance Conference will meet at 2 p.m. to-day (Saturday) and at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at the Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chaupati, Bombay.

FEAST OF ST. ANTHONY.

Under the auspices of the "Siolim-eses Association," the sons and daughters of Siolim will celebrate the feast of St. Anthony, the Patron Saint of Siolim, by a solemn High Mass at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Girgaum, Bombay.

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The 24th anniversary of the late Mr. Shamrao Vithal will be celebrated to-day (Saurday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall. Mr. S. S. Balsekar, Preident of the Association will preside. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmakki, Messrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, N. S. Kowshik, R. S. Padbidri and others will speak on the "Life and work of Mr. Shamrao Vithal Kaikini".

PETER AND ROSE AT CAPITOL

Peter and Rose, the well-known Carabaret artists of Europe are opening a short season at the Capitol, commencing from to-day (Saturday). The bill of fare is to consist of dancing, singing, comics and other variety entertainments. The artists have visited Europe, America, China and Java where their performances have been highly commended.

STUDY CLASSES IN "INDIAN ECONOMICS"

The new term of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science has now begun and it has been decided to commence a new study class from 15th June (Saturday) and a series of discourses will be given on Indian economic subjects. The class will be conducted by Mr. Maneeklal H. Vakil at the Servants of India Society usually to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. The subject and the time will be announced every week. The first discourse will be on "National Economics".

In addition to this central study class, another class will also be conducted by Mr. Vakil at Matunga on Sunday mornings for the benefit of residents in that part of the City. This class will commence on Sunday (16th instant). Classes in vernaculars, one in Gujarati and another in Marathi are under contemplation and will be commenced as soon as properly qualified Hon. lecturers are available. The Institute will be glad to receive offers from Marathi-knowing and Gujarati-knowing graduates with Honours in Politics and Economics, who are prepared to lend their honorary services to conduct such classes.

ENROLMENT OF CONGRESS MEMBERS

—:o:—

Saturday the 15th and Tuesday the 18th instant being bank holidays, the workers of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee will go from house to house for enrolling Congress members in the morning on those days. They will also enrol members as usual on Sunday the 16th instant. The public are earnestly requested to help them.

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4. Sir Khan Bahadur Fakhrut-Tujjar Hajee Ismail Sait, Kt., Bangalore.
5. Rajamantura Pravina Dewan Bahadur P. Raghavendra Rao, Mysore.
6. Dr. W. H. R. Murray (Amarnath Arya), Bangalore.
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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1929.

Princes And their Future

—:o:—

We have published during the course of this week a series of five letters addressed recently by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala to his brother Princes. These letters refer to the Princes' plans of organised publicity propaganda to safeguard their interests against hostile criticism in the country and to the Princes' attitude towards the Butler Committee's Report. As regards the first subject, it is stated that off and on malicious and mischievous criticisms about the Princes appear in the Indian Press and since it is not possible for the Princes to take notice of "the vapourings of the gutter press individually," it is proposed to set up a regular publicity agency to speak on behalf of the Princes. The agency will "collect regularly all press cuttings relating to the administrations of the various States and mark them to the States concerned." And "whenever it is desired that any news be contradicted or any special matter of news interest concerning the beneficent activities in any States be publised," such matter is to be sent to the agency which "will arrange to do the needful through the Press." From one of the letters in question, it appears that the agency is either attached to or merged in the "Daily Chronicle" of Delhi. This paper, we are told, recently made "the spontaneous declaration of policy" to espouse the progressive States' view-point." The Princes are therefore asked to "lend their support and patronage to the said paper by subscribing to a substantial number of copies, by including it in the list of those newspapers which receive State advertisements and notices and by giving such other assistance as may be possible."

The Princes have certainly the right to carry on defensive propaganda, though the so-called "vapourings of the gutter press" are not seldom more imaginary than real. Indeed, the Princes' desire to gain the people's good-will through propaganda does credit to them. The Princes' propaganda will also give a fillip to that of their subjects. The latter may now rely upon their criticisms in the Press being regularly collected and noted by the Princes. The criticisms will be doubly effective when they are not challenged or are unsatisfactorily answered. The beneficent activities of the progressive Princes will gain, as they need better publicity and will make it easier for the people in other States to demand similar activities from their Rulers. The Princes, however, cannot be congratulated on the method of propaganda actually adopted. A subsidised paper will not carry much weight as against a host of independent papers espousing the peoples' point of view. Selected officers in the States, entrusted with the work of publicity working in conjunction with a Publicity Officer for the Chamber of Princes and sending occasional bulletins to various independent papers would have served the Princes' interests much better.

The root cause of the trouble which the Princes apprehend and against which the proposed propaganda is to be directed is the deplorable distrust between the Princes and their subjects and the existing divergence between their interests or points of view. The most effective way, therefore, to remedy the trouble is to remove the root cause, to banish the distrust and to unify the divergent interests. The one and only way to bring about such a state of things is for the Princes to share the responsibilities of administration more and more with their subjects and for themselves to assume the dignity of Constitutional Monarchs secure in the good-will of their subjects. If there should be any strife then, it will be between rival political parties in the State, but it will not affect the dignity or the honour of the Ruler. These considerations, though little in evidence in the letters in question, may well be pressed at the forthcoming conference or conferences of the Princes. When the whole world's propaganda is in favour of complete democracy, it is vain to stem the tide with counter-propaganda.

Lloyd George, the Incorrigible

—:o:—

Defeat has not damped the audacity of Mr. Lloyd George. There is this to be said in his favour, that he knows how to take a crushing blow of political adversity gamely and cheerfully. This incorrigible optimist discovers that at the general election "by a majority of five and a half million votes the Nation had declared it had no use for Socialism". It is a common trick of the vanquished in an electoral battle to count up the total number of votes cast on their side and juggle with them but in spite of Mr. Lloyd George's amazing announcement at the National Liberal Club that "the Nation had returned a mandate for Liberalism", the cold fact remains that as the largest political group in the Commons, it is the Labour Party which has captured the seats of power and the phenomenon is not likely to produce political warmth in British Liberal circles. But Mr. Lloyd George is evidently bent, as is the duty of a political leader with a meagre following, to encourage his brethren. Mr. J. A. Spender, the veteran Liberal publicist, contributes to this good endeavour by saying in the latest number of the "Nation and Athenaeum" that he believes "it is still true that the normal and permanent instincts of the British people are Liberal instincts". But Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has the good fortune of having secured the practical help of the electorate and he is in office and Mr. Lloyd George's airy assumption that the MacDonald Government can remain in power only so long as the Liberals choose to keep it in is only a brazen attempt to cover up defeat. He knows the country will never forgive him if he forces a general election by "monkeying" tactics.

Fulsome Flattery

—:o:—

The I.C.S. dinner is an annual function in London and the chairmen of these gatherings naturally indulge in post-prandial oratory which lauds to the skies the Indian Civil Service. But for fulsome flattery of this close political Trade Union, peppered with a provocative and insolent attack on Indian National leaders, the performance of Earl Winterton as Chairman of the I.C.S. London rally of this year is hard to beat. His picture of the British civilian in India as a hard used person "subject to insult, contumely and handicap" while he is doing his "great work" is so notoriously false that only the Die-Hard Press in England can whole-heartedly subscribe to it. The picture is as false as his portrayal of Indian Nationalist leaders as people who lead their followers "down the blazed trail of imbecile obstruction to the frowning precipice of anarchy and chaos", it is only an eloquent testimony to the imbecile outlook of Earl Winterton on Indian political questions that years at the India Office should have taught him nothing better than to utter these crudities.

Behind the Curtain

—:o:—

According to the London correspondent of the Free Press, some representatives of British commerce made an informal suggestion to some Indian leaders in England that "if Indian businessmen are really keen on admission to the sale rooms in London, then they must agree to exert pressure on leaders of Indian commerce in India not to press forward legislation of the nature of Mr. Sarabhai Haji's Bill." Some British businessmen may be capable of such a suggestion but we would have liked to know from a news agency who precisely made the suggestion and to which particular Indians. However it is to the credit of the Indians to whom the suggestion was made that they did not strike a bargain over Mr. Haji's Bill. The Free Press correspondent further assures us that again after the British elections "approaches have been made to Indian business leaders in London to try and see if any agreement behind the scenes cannot be arranged." There is no doubt that British businessmen have no love for Mr. Haji's Bill. They may also be trusted to bring any amount of pressure on officials in India. But it is unthinkable that they can persuade any responsible Indian businessmen to enter into a secret pact with them against the Bill.

Sensible Advice.

—:o:—

The remarks made by the Governor of Ceylon on the occasion of the opening of the College of Indigenous Medicine in Colombo deserve to be marked and digested by the body of medical opinion in India, largely foreign, which has consistently opposed the attempt to put Ayurveda and Unani on a recognised basis as systems of ancient medicine deserving to be modernised and cultivated. His Excellency observed that Truth did not belong either to the West or the East but was "indivisible and universal." He hoped that "medical practitioners of the East or the West would never be too proud to learn from one another what each had to teach the other." We share the hope. This is the right spirit in which to view the problem of the revival and reform of indigenous medicine and in India there is great need for the inculcation of this spirit amongst those who foolishly and superciliously decry the attempts to popularise Ayurveda and Unani.

IDEALS IN WOMEN'S EDUCATION

—:o:—

NEED FOR CLEAR STATEMENT

(BY G. M. CHIPLUNKER).

I.

Mrs. Hudliker proposes to move the following proposition at the time of the meeting of the Senate of the Indian Women's University to be held in the third week of this month in Bombay:

"The Senate, hereby, recommends to the Syndicate that a committee be appointed to prepare an authoritative statement of educational policy in defining in clear terms the principles of Women's Education underlying the work of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University and to circulate this statement for opinion three months in advance of the next year's Senate meeting in 1930 and after incorporating all suggestions received from members, submit their final draft at the time of the Senate's meeting in the year 1930."

The present constitution of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University mentions the following facts as salient features of the University.

SALIENT FEATURE.

(a) To make provision for the higher education of women through modern Indian languages as the media of instruction.

(b) To regulate pre-university education, to start, aid, maintain and affiliate institutions for such education and to formulate courses of study, specially suited to the needs and requirements of women.

(c) To make provision for the training of teachers for Primary and Secondary Schools.

(d) To institute and confer such degrees and grant such diplomas titles certificates and marks of honour in respect of degrees and examinations, as may be prescribed by regulations, and

(e) Such other objects, not inconsistent with these, as may be added from time to time by the Senate.

Besides these aims and objects, the constitution consists of mere rules and regulations for the election of fellows and constitution of different electorates.

At the time of the Senate's meeting in the year 1928, the sentence "formulate courses of study specially suited to the needs and requirements of women" was interpreted in mutually contradictory ways. There was a keen controversy regarding the meaning of these words and no final conclusion was arrived at by the members of the Senate after full three hours debate.

PROF. KARVE'S AIMS.

The statement made in the constitution does not clearly mark out salient features of the University. The following statement made by Prof. Karve the founder and organiser of the University, in his autobiography and in his writings on Indian Women's University, clearly expresses the principles and policy of women's education underlying the work of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University.

He says in his autobiography (page 480) "I fully believe in the following principles of education which should guide us in educating women.

(1) First to educate them as human beings, personalities;

(2) Secondly to educate them as women in order to fit them to become good wives and wise mothers;

(3) Thirdly to educate them as members of the nation so that they may always remember that their lives at home are related in an important manner, however hidden, to the prosperity or decay of the nation."

FOUR MAXIMS.

On page 489, 490 of his autobiography Prof. Karve says that the following four axioms are guiding him in all his endeavours of organising the work of the Indian Women's University:—

(1) To give that education to women which will create in

(Continued on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day

The Big Thing.

The "New Leader", an Independent Labour organ, appeals to Capt. Wedgwood Benn to do "the big thing". But is the Captain or, for the matter of that, the Labour Cabinet big enough for the thing. The paper's suggestion is that the Secretary of State for India may send a friendly message to the Indian people frankly expressing his desire to co-operate with them as equals in the establishment of self-government and offering to negotiate with Indian leaders. He is also asked to prove the new spirit of administration by courageously releasing political prisoners and abandoning the Meerut trial and he is assured that the response would be immediate and overwhelming. No person who has any sense of justice and any knowledge of India and human nature will have the least doubt about the justice of the course suggested or about the response it must evoke. But a political party which craves Parliamentary power and makes it a principle to cling to it is not a party that is capable of big things.

Lure of Empire.

The tradition of Lord North is still strong in the British Parliament and one searches it in vain to find a single Pitt or Burke. The growing profits of Imperialism only strengthen that tradition, despite the certainty of history repeating itself. And many of those who cry down Imperialism only object to its profits being shared by a small class. Out of Parliament, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald himself might have made the appeal now made by the "New Leader". Even as the virtual head of the Empire he would most certainly say in his heart of hearts: "That is the thing, be it never so big." But outwardly, he will put on a sceptical air and may frown upon the idea as much as to say: "Indian self-government is part of a vast Imperial policy, which is not to be solved by impatient idealism."

No False Hopes.

The "Leader" of Allahabad voices the opinion of Nationalist India when it remarks that the British Labour leaders "will do nothing in relation to India which will adversely affect the position of the party in Britain and its future prospects." Indian Liberal leaders like Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer may discover that the Indian cloud has a silver lining because of the advent to political power of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his friends, but there are no solid grounds for indulging in this optimism. The "Leader" suggests that the MacDonald Government's "Economic General Staff" may examine the Indian demand for freedom "from a business point of view". It may do so, though the great probability is that in regard to India Mr. MacDonald will take the "safe" line and be content with throwing to her a crumb or two with the hope that Indian Liberals may be taken in by this fresh exhibition of "generosity". The line of action for Indian Nationalism is clear. It must persist in putting on the "economic screw", the screw of the boycott to wake up Britain and make her realise that India will not be satisfied until she secures genuine Swaraj.

MacDonald—The Psychologist.

The journalistic activity of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald did not suffer even while he was busy winning the general election. In a recent issue of the "Sunday Despatch" he makes psychological researches into the mentality of the East. He regards the harmonising of relations between the East and the West as "the greatest problem that confronts" the West and after a passing fling at the Soviet whom he accuses of influencing Eastern mentality by advising it to take to the path of revolution, Mr. MacDonald draws a pessimistic picture of the present Eastern attitude towards Western "domination by force of arms". The East, he declares, wishes to become free from such domination by the use of "boycott and force". It has lost no faith in negotiating with the West. The analysis of this statesman-psychologist is on the whole accurate, but Eastern patience can still tread the path of negotiation if the West sincerely tries to travel upon that road.

A Constitutional Issue.

In an interesting message from Simla the Free Press discusses various constitutional and other issues in connection with the Public Safety Ordinance. The Ordinance would in the normal course expire in the middle of October. If it is then to be replaced by a Bill, it may be necessary to revise the existing rules about legislative rules. The question then is whether Government would go so far as to revise the rules curtailing the President's discretionary powers. The Free Press understands that the Government of India do intend to introduce a Bill and have addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State for India stressing the necessity for modifying legislative rules. The question still remains whether such modification as Government desire, can be made except by an amendment of the Government of India Act. For the present we shall await the Secretary of State's reply to the despatch mentioned above. Besides, President Patel has yet to say his last word on the subject.

Unworthy Agitation Against G. K. N.

We regret to learn that an unfortunate agitation has been started in the Iran League against Mr. G. K. Nariman. If there is any individual in the Parsi community who has consistently and perseveringly aimed at a rapprochement between the Parsis and the Muslims, it is Mr. G. K. Nariman. By his profound studies in the historical and religious literature of both the communities and his uncompromising fight against fanaticism and ignorance, in his speeches and more in his writings, he has turned the attention of Muslims and Zoroastrians to the study of the Zoroastrianism and Islam respectively. It was mainly through his efforts that the work "Parsis" A People of the Book" was compiled by the Muslim scholar, Prof. Rezwi. Similarly appreciative articles on Zoroastrianism are written in Persian periodicals based on Mr. Nariman's researches. It will be unfortunate if the authorities of the Iran League allow the campaign against Mr. Nariman to go further and endanger a link between the Mussulmans and the Parsis of both the countries, India and Iran.

What the People Say

SCHOOL FEES IN AHMEDABAD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The report of your correspondent dated 2nd June published in the issue of the 7th June under the sub-heading "School Fees Agitation" is sent without proper inquiry and appears to have been written under the inspiration of the parties concerned. It is likely to damage the just cause of the students and in order to correct some of the most incorrect statements in the Agitation Committee is constrained to publish this statement.

The Managing Committee of the Ahmedabad Youth League never appointed a Sub-Committee in a non-quorum meeting. There were seven members present and not five as represented by your correspondent.

The members of the Committee have never though that the principals were conducting the schools out of purely philanthropic motives as reported by your correspondent, but they do certainly believe that educational institutions ought not to be taken as purely commercial enterprises as remarked by Mr. Jivanlal Diwan—a non-co-operator—one of the propertors of the Proprietary High School. It has been clearly stated in the report that as neither the Principal nor any other responsible man of the Tutorial High School was present in Ahmedabad, it was not possible to see anybody on their behalf. Letters were sent to the Principal of the said School. The said letters were received by him but they were not replied to and so we had to proceed looking to the very short-time at our disposal. Dr. Hariprasad the President of the Youth League—who is one of the members of the party and of the same caste to which the Principals of the Proprietary High School belong, has never ruled out of order any proposal in the general meeting. This statement of your correspondent is given a direct lie by the next sentence in his report viz.: "In the meeting a committee was appointed to carry on agitation against the offending schools." because if the proposal was ruled out how can a committee be appointed. The Ahmedabad Youth League has never rejected the proposal of an arbitration board.

The Principals of the two Schools, namely the Tutorial and the City had proposed five names to constitute an arbitration board, but there was a condition attached to it, that the board should take the financial responsibility. This proposal being absurd had to be rejected because none of the arbitrators would accept such a responsibility and as such a proposal indicated that there were no bona-fides on the part of the proposers.

A meeting had been held in Shahpur under the presidentship of the ex-president of the Ahmedabad Municipality Mr. Daulatram only after the receipt of replies from the principals of the offending schools and not before.

So it will be seen from this statement that the report made by your correspondent is grossly incorrect and most likely to prejudice the School fee agitation.—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI DALAL.
Publicity Bureau,
Youth League School
Free Agitation Committee.
Ahmedabad, June 12.

"KALYAN POWER HOUSE SCHEME"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly give me a little space and publicity to the following few lines which are most important from the point of view of public interests and I have, therefore, to request the railway authorities to take into careful consideration the speech of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at the interview of Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner for Railways, Government of India with the Committee of the Chamber on Thursday May 30.

The main grievance is about the high cost of the Kalyan Power House Scheme which had already exceeded the original estimates and which had cost one and half crore of rupees. The reasons why the original estimate was revised by the G. I. P. Railway have already been given by Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner for Railways, but the main reason which he has given is that as Kalyan had been found unsuitable and the site had, therefore, to be removed to Chola and, therefore, this is partly responsible for the change of original estimate. In my opinion at the time of preparing the original estimate the G. I. P. Railway ought to have taken into consideration the choosing of a suitable site and if they had done this, there would not have arisen any necessity for revising the original estimates and the costs of constructing Kalyan Power House would not have increased. Mr. Rau has already observed that it was not possible to stop the scheme at the present stage. There was available at hand a sufficient supply of electric power from Tata Hydro Power Company and it was hardly necessary to start a new Government scheme. If they would have done this and also they had taken into consideration the opinion of the Standing Finance Committee (Railways) they would not have thought it desirable to change the original estimate.

Another main grievance is about the passengers of the Barsi Light Railway. As regards accommodation the passengers travelling to Pandharpur are put to very much inconvenience and I have, therefore, to request the Railway Board of Simla and Barsi Light Railway to take up the matter in hand and redress the grievances of the passengers. It is better for the Railway Board and as well as for the Barsi Light Railway to take into careful consideration the grievances of the passengers before they receive the Petition of the Passengers.

As regards the high cost of Kalyan Power scheme I have therefore, to request the Railway Board of Simla to take any scheme in hand after a careful consideration so that there may not be any necessity for changing the original estimates—Yours, etc.,

V. L. PRADHAN.

Koli Wadi,
June 13.

MINERVA MILLS STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your leader of the 10th instant under heading "Congressmen and the strike" it is stated that as a result of the timely intervention of the Mysore Government all the strikers in the Maharajah and Minerva Mills at Bangalore have resumed work. This statement is evidently based on the misleading report sent by your Banglore correspondent. The facts are that the strike at the Maharajah Mill came to an end on Friday the 31st May and that at Minerva Mills on Monday the 3rd June. Since the men returned to work unconditionally, the Management put up the notice on the 4th instant pardoning the discharged persons in the following terms:—

"Now that the men have returned to work unconditionally, the Management is pleased to pardon the persons who had recently kept out, excepting those who are involved in the Police cases, and they will be re-entertained on application.

The question of Sunday working whenever a holiday is given in the week, will be considered sympathetically if it is the unanimous wish of the workmen."

It is incorrect to say that the Government of Mysore intervened in the matter. The back of the strike was broken solely by the measures taken by the Police to secure personal safety of peaceful workers who were eager to return to work. From this it is apparent that the strike was engineered and prolonged by intimidation and threats of personal voilence by a few rowdies.

We shall be obliged if you kindly publish the above in your esteemed paper and remove the wrong impression created by the statements made in your leader.—Yours etc.

N. SIRUR AND CO.

Banglore June 12.

(The report to which reference is made in the letter was not sent by our Banglore correspondent but from the local representative of the Associated Press.—Editor "Bombay Chronicle.")

"FIGHTING FOR TRADE UNIONISM"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—If the Girni Kamgar Union leaders are "fighting for trade unionism" as they say, why are they not prepared to choose independent leading individual or individuals from the disinterested public as a suitble Arbitrator or Arbitrators to whom they can refer the issues? Can they not find even a single individual of their confidence? Do they think that there are no persons among the the leading public of this city or of this Presidency who have at heart the cause of Labour so much as the Union leaders themselves? Has Mahatma Gandhi also got capitalistic tendency? Are there no other men except the Union leaders who understand Trade Unionism better? If the Union leaders can find no such men amongst the public who can favour their attitude or in whom they can place confidence, then their case falls to the ground. By Trade Unionism if they mean their own dictates or their own judgement, the public will confirm the view that the Union leaders have really no legitimate ground for their contention.

By simply saying that they are fighting for Trade Unionism without following the basic principles, they cannot prove the case. Besides from their present attitude the public will have reason to suspect that they have no national feeling and that by misleading the illiterate labour they are taking undue advantage of the labour's illiteracy for serving their own selfish ends.

It is, therefore, in the interests of the Union leaders themselves, as also in the interests of Labour and this country, that they should come forward to adopt a more sensible course than they have hitherto followed and they should thus convince the public that they are fighting an honourable fight.—Yours etc.

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge June 14.

INDIA'S FUTURE HOLLY WOOD

BIG CINEMA BUSINESS STARTED AT BANGALORE

WARM SUPPORT FROM PROMINENT POLITICIANS AND SOCIETY PEOPLE

Considering the vast resources that are at her disposal, India, it must be regrettably admitted is far behind the times in the matter of industrialisation. If only organised efforts were made towards national industrialisation, much of the wealth that is being drained up by foreign manufacturers every day of the year would be saved and remain in the country.

The public long accustomed to the use of imported goods and articles, is generally apathetic to their manufacture locally. "Would it pay?" that is the one question, they concern themselves with. And true to human nature, they consider that something that comes to them ready and well-finished is better than what is produced locally at great expense and bother.

SUCCESS THROUGH FAILURES.

As for the expense and bother,—these two items are not absent from any venture of importance. In the preliminary stages especially, the expense is high, the cost of production disappointing, and profits nil. But these financial ups and downs are experienced by foreign manufacturers also. The extraordinary success that some foreign manufacturing concerns enjoy to-day has not been all sudden. They have also had their disappointments their reverses. It is after a series of trials that they have achieved success.

THE GENESIS OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES LTD.

What India needs to-day for real industrial progress is a sustained intelligent effort. This would necessarily mean vast capital resources and able and experienced management. The example of the Indian Industries Limited is one in point. The idea of starting a company to pool all available national resources for successful industrialisation emanated from Dr. Murray, an experienced businessman from London. Dr. Murray came to India some months back on some business and was so much impressed by the high ideals and simple life of the Indian people that he decided to embrace Hinduism and pass the rest of his life in India and serve his Indian brethren in every possible way. He turned his attention towards Indian industries, with the result that the Indian Industries Limited was started with the object of utilising Indian capital within the country. The company is now taking practical shape and the immediate outcome of the untiring efforts of its organiser has been that an organised film industry is to be started at Bangalore. Mr. Niranjan Paul, the great Bengali star actor and who contributed not a little to the success of the "Shiraz" is to be closely associated with this enterprise. He is expected to arrive in India very shortly with expert technicians to bring out the first film called "Beraderi."

WARM SUPPORT OF PROMINENT INDIANS.

The company has already received the warm support of many prominent Indians. Its Board of Directors now includes Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer (Chairman), Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chettiar, Haji Sir Ismail Sait, Mrs. Kiron Bose, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The Government of India and among the Indian States, Mysore are stated to have assured their co-operation.

An important feature of this new concern is that foreign capitalists would not be allowed to have their finger in it.

COOPERATION IN BOMBAY

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE BANK

The following is the report of the Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples' Co-operative Bank for the year ending 31st March last to be placed before the meeting of the shareholders to be held on Saturday 29th instant:—

"The Board of Directors beg to place before you their Annual Report of the working of the Bank together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1929.

Pursuant to the Resolution adopted at the General Meeting of the Lalubhai Samaldas Co-operative Credit Society held on 27th August 1927, the Society was converted into a Peoples' Bank from the commencement of the year under Report. The Registrar's letter approving of the revised By laws was received on 13th March 1928. It was therefore from the beginning of the year under report that an office was rented for the use of the Bank and the services of a full time manager and a peon were engaged. Until last year the entire work of the Society was conducted by honorary workers and as the business increased only gradually it has been found possible for the Bank to meet the expenses on staff and rent, from the interest earned.

But the progress made in developing the business especially during the last few months of the year 1928/29 has been so rapid that the Board have every reason to hope that the Bank would be in a position to show good profit during the current year. Having regard to these circumstances the small loss shown in the Balance Sheet for the year under report, should be treated as part of the conversion expenses incurred by the Bank in developing the business of the Society and establishing its prestige as a Bank. In consultation with the Auditors of the Bank the Board have decided to spread the actual expenses of conversion over a period of four years as will be clear to you from the statement of Accounts.

The following figures are indicative of the progress achieved during the year which the Directors trust, you will find satisfactory:—

	1927/28	1928/29
No. of Members	267	750
	Rs.	Rs.
Share Capital	6530/0/0	17518/0/0
Fixed Deposits	1562/8/0	21216/4/10
Current, savings & other Deposits	2010/9/3	15165/6/0
Loans Advanced	12334/14/0	73006/15/9

The Profit and Loss Account shows a net loss of Rs. 371/10/5 during the year under review. From this sum has to be deducted Rs. 89/11/6 brought forward from the last year's Profit and Loss Account leaving a net loss of Rs. 281/14/11 to be carried forward.

The Chairman and all the Directors of the Bank retire from the Board under Bye-law 20 (3) but are eligible for re-election.

You are requested to appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The Board suggests that the maximum borrowing power of the Bank be fixed at eight times the paid up share Capital and Reserve Fund of the Bank as permitted under the Co-operative Societies Rules. You are requested to accord your approval to this under Bye-law 20 (5).

CLOSING OF WELLS

HINDUSTANI MERCHANTS' PROTEST

The Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association have protested against the policy adopted by the Bombay Municipality of filling in with earth all the wells in the city which it asserts will cause great inconvenience to a large section of the population who use well-water only from a religious point of view these wells being a sourse of great relief in time of water-famine."

BOMBAY SHROFF'S PROTEST

A letter of protest has been forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner by the Bombay Shroff Association against the present policy pursued by the Municipality for sealing up of wells in the city. In the course of the protest it is stated "the Municipality should take into consideration the many-sided usefulness of wells. The latter become precious sources of supply of water in case of a late monsoon or deficient rainfall. In many cases of pipe burstings, when it has not been possible to obtain water continuously for days, thanks to wells that the requirements of the city have been met with. Experience shows that in emergencies well are veritable boons.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST CLOSING OF WELLS

A mass meeting of the Hindu Citizens of Bombay was held at 4 p. m. on the 7th instant at Gulalwadi Oart which protested against the actions instituted by the Bombay Municipality against the wells and tanks of the city, which are required for religious purposes. The resolutions passed therein have been submitted to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in which his attention has been drawn to the fact that "the wells in the city which now remain open are almost one and all required for religious purposes. There is a class of Hindus, which under no circumstances will touch the pipe-water and even those who use pipe-water partially require well-water for the purposes of religious ceremonies every day.

PILGRIMS' COMPLAINTS

SUGGESTION OF APPOINTING SPECIAL OFFICER

STEAMER AGENT'S EVIDENCE

When the Haj Committee met at the Secretariat on Friday Mr. Mohamed Karim Khaleeli, Agent of the Nemazee Line steamers, Bombay, gave evidence.

Witness did not think it desirable to encourage pilgrims to sail from Calcutta because the voyage took 17 days as against 10 days from Karachi and Bombay. Besides the accommodation available in Musafarkhanas at Calcutta was not adequate. Therefore he was of the opinion that the Port of Calcutta must be closed both for outgoing and returning pilgrims. He was not in favour of Madras or any other Port being opened for pilgrim traffic as there were no commercial prospects.

Regarding the sanitary conditions prevailing in ships, witness stated that although decks and latrines were cleaned at short intervals there was a possibility of an outbreak of an epidemic on a longer voyage in case the ship carried persons who might have contracted diseases before embarkation.

Proceeding witness suggested that one member from each shipping company interested in the pilgrim traffic must be appointed on the personnel of the Haj Committee to give advice to the members of the Haj Committee to remove any misunderstanding which such members as were not conversant with shipping might have when coming to any decision concerning shipping.

Witness was of opinion that the Indian Merchant Shipping Act already gave enough protection to pilgrims. Any fresh legislation affecting the purse of the shipowners would naturally result in the increase of steamer fares. He did not approve of the suggestion to compel steamship companies to advertise their fixed rates before a season commenced as this would unduly interfere with Commerce.

With regard to food arrangements witness stated that the lowest class of Indian pilgrims prepared their own food on board the ships. It was not possible to introduce the system of providng food as was done in pilgrim ships carrying Dutch and Egyptian pilgrims, because pilgrims coming from different districts had varying diets.

So far as his own steamers were concerned witness said, the arrangements for storing heavy baggages were quite satisfactory. The main difficulty was that owing to illiteracy a majority of the pilgrims were not prepared to part with their heavy luggage to be stored in the "holds".

PROPOSED ERECTION OF CAMP.

Witness suggested the erection of a camp at a suitable site in the vicinity of the passport office, Bombay, at a particular time of the season when there was a rush of pilgrims.

The arrangements for the medical examination, embarkation and disembarkation at the Port of Bombay were not satisfactory. A larger disinfection shed than at present would greatly facilitate pilgrims to go on board immediately the inspection was over.

Witness was satisfied with the existing system with regard to the supply of fresh water to pilgrims on ships as also sanitary arrangements. As for hospitals, he thought, dispensaries on board the pilgrim ships were more adequately equipped than some found ashore. The doctors in company with the masters of ships were required to take a daily round of the whole ship and complaints of illness were attended to without loss of time. The doctors were available day and night.

Witness complained that no information concerning the Haj to intending pilgrims was definitely supplied. He suggested that two months prior to the beginning of the Haj season, the Indian Pilgrimage Officer at Jeddah should be asked to communicate in details all possible informations to the Protectors of Pilgrims in Bombay and Karachi, who in turn should broadcast the news in vernacular newspapers.

The present method of disposing of dead pilgrims during voyage was the same as in practice all over the world. First of all the body was washed according to Islamic rites, wrapped in a shroud and subsequently weighed with firebars. It was then placed on a plank specially provided for the purpose and lowered to the sea level. The steamer was then stopped and the body released into the water.

WANTED A SPECIAL OFFICER.

Witness suggested the appointment of a special officer to deal with the complaints of pilgrims and also making suitable arrangements with the Court to deal with the pilgrim cases promptly so that the pilgrims could proceed without delay.

REPRESSIVE ACTION AGAINST STRIKERS

(Continued from page 16.)

But, this section of opinion while large within the restricted circles of Mill-owners' Merchants' Chamber, Share-brokers, European Association, European Chamber of Commerce, etc., has no support from the leaders of the general public. The view of the leaders of general public opinion outside these restricted circles is that the perseverence of this coterie would only give a set back to the growing volume of opinion in favour of Mill-owners and further turn the tide of public opinion in favour of the workers. The general public, it is said will not tolerate the application of repressive measures against a body of workers who however misguided they may be must be said to be within their elementary rights to exert their influence to bring about and maintain a deadlock in the industry. Where freedom of association even for the purpose an unwarranted strike is sought to be interfered with, it is said, public will refuse to support. That at least will be the attitude of the Congress Sub-Committee appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee to bring about a settlement.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

The alternative suggested is that at the citizens' meeting no resolutions of a partisan character should be considered. The assumption of the citizens should be that until it is proved to the contrary both the employers and the workers have their respective cases which must be shifted, examined and considered in all its aspects. Taking that view the first step would be to appoint a sub-committee of three citizens commanding confidence of the public to study all the materials available to them and to present to a larger committee a report on the merits of the strike, etc., in the course of three days. And whatever the Sub-Committee record as findings of fact the citizens will accept them and on the basis of the findings appeal to both the employers and the workers to revise their attitude. In case the strike is found to be uneconomic a citizens' appeal will be issued to the workers not to be obdurate and assuring them that the citizens will not fail to see that labour gets fairplay and for that purpose appoint a standing vigilance committee to hold a watching brief.

The opinion is expressed that this line of action, by refraining from partisan and one-sided attitude on the part of the citizens will secure to the appeals which the Committee might later make a hearing from the workers. The moral effect of such appeal it is said will be great. And it is further suggested that if necessary there should be a citizens' volunteer corps consisting of leading citizens who would themselves go to the mill areas to explain the citizens' appeal and to win over the workers.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

Important developments are expected as a result of the several pourparlers and exchange of views that are going on.

In this connection, it has also to be stated that there is large body of opinion which consider Government of Bombay to be guilty of considerable remissness in the discharge of their elementary duties. It is said that if all the correspondence which is in the archives of the Bombay Secretariat can be made public it will be shown that the Powers-tha tbe dictated a policy which could not but descend to a policy of apathy and neglect in translation to action.—Free Press.

MILL SITUATION UNCHANGED

PAY DAY AND NEW MEN'S ATTITUDE

Friday marked the fiftieth day of the mill strike in Bombay and except the fact that some of the mills worked with a larger complement of workmen than before, the situation practically remained the same. The Girni Kamgar Union posted a larger number of pickets to persuade the men not to go to work, and at one place the pickets came into conflict with the chowkidars of a mill who drove the pickets out of the footpath. The incident occurred near the Meyer Sassoon Mill where the pickets were shouting to the workmen not to go to work. The chowkidars of the mills told them to clear out and a wordy warfare was followed with pushes of of hands in which the chowkidars prevailed. The police intervened in time and advised the chowkidars to remain within the premises and thus prevented further trouble.

The Crown Mill opened in the morning and a few workmen went inside, but the attendance was so poor that the management did not see it worth while to work for the day. The Toyo Poddar Mill on the other hand, which remained closed all these days, worked with a fairly good complement of men.

To-day (Saturday) is the pay day in many of the mills and the new men expect wages according to the new scale stipulated otherwise they also threaten to strike work.

"1500 MORE MEN RESUME WORK"

June 14.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association, in their daily bulletin state:—

"1,500 more men have returned to work to-day bringing the total to 76,800."

HOUSE-BREAKER JAILED

THRILLING STORY OF ARREST

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, disposed of a case in which Keshav Laxman, a notorious pipe climber was charged with house-breaking at Colaba on the night of 26th.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution disclosed that one Mr. William Young, a shevedor resided in Janetta Terrace on the top floor. That during the hot weather he slept on the terrace. That as usual he went up the terrace at about midnight on the 26th May last when looking across he noticed a man on the terrace of Star Mansion opposite, whose movements appeared to him to be suspicious. He kept the man under observation for two hours in bright moonlight. At about 2 a.m. Mr. Ismail Ebrahim, fourth floor tenant of Star Mansion, returned from the pictures in company of Mr. Young's brother. He drew their attention to the man's presence and all three went to look for him. On seeing them approach the man on the terrace jumped to the parepet wall scaled down a drain pipe and disappeared. Pursuit was of no avail and Mr. Ismail went and lodged his complaint with the police immediately.

A police party consisting of Inspector Bailey, Dy. Inspector Watkins and police constables set out in chase of the thief. They scoured the area for over half an hour when luckily Inspector Bailey came across a man dressed in shirt and dhotie walking in the compound of one of the bungalows. He was challenged and arrested. He stated he was a servant residing in the compound. He was however given in charge of two police men when he made a dash for liberty and escaped. Police whistles were immediately sounded and the bungalow was surrounded. Ultimately the man was again secured on the terrace of a house in Cuffee Parade. Attracted by the whistles Messrs. Young an dIsmail rushed out and to their surprise they found that the man under arrest was the man lurking on the terrace of Star Mansion with the difference that his black coat and cap were not on his person.

On being questioned the man pointed out the tree under which he had left his garments which were seized by the Police. He was put up before the Court on charges of house-breaking and escaping from legal custody, to both of which he pleaded not guilty.

His defence was that the complainant Ismail had set up the Police to involve him in a false case. On the evidence he was found guilty in both charges and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default further six months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of house-breaking and to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on the other charge.

Inspector Bailey humorously informed the Court that he and accused were "old friends" and the accused had eight previous convictions.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY

ORDER FURTHER EXTENDED

The order prohibiting the assembling of five or more persons in certain areas of Bombay which has been in force since the last riot has again been extended to another fourteen days by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

FIRST LL. B. EXAM RESULTS

—:o:—

37.50 p.c. Successful

PARSI LADY'S SUCCESS

The results of the first LL.B. Examination were declared on Friday morning. Out of 736 candidates who appeared, only 276 came out successful. The percentage of passes comes to 37.50.

The following is the complete list of successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS: (In order of merit) D K Kunte and R S Parikh (bracketed) D K Dave.

SECOND CLASS.

—:o:—

2 M N Abhyankar.
3 N S Abhyankar.
8 M K Ajgaonkar.
9 N Alavattam.
13 B V Athavale.
15 A R A R Badshah.
21 D V Barve.
24 N N Bettadapur.
27 P C Bharucha.
28 C S Bhatt.
29 P J Bhatt.
30 R N Bhavnagri.
33 V K Bidwai.
35 B B Bulsara.
38 E A Calcuttawalla.
40 C J Cerejo.
41 T M Chacko.
47 K G Chitnis.
51 S R Chunigal.
55 V J Daftary.
58 N M Daru.
61 P C Deb.
64 B K Desai.
65 C D Desai.
68 J B Desai.
71 N B Desai.
72 N H Desai.
73 S S Desai.
75 J De Souza.
79 P T Dighaskar.
83 B D Engineer.
84 V A Gadgil.
85 B S Gai.
87 S K Ghosh.
89 B V Gupte.
90 A D Hilloowala.
94 D F Jafrabadwala.
97 *F N Jhabvala.*
103 K L Joshi.
105 N G Joshi.
111 R B Kantawala.
114 H K Karmarkar.
11 A M Katrak.
118 B A Khabya.
119 J P Khambatta.
120 P P Khambatta.
125 V S Kulkarni.
126 R M Kumaran.
130 K B Lavate.
136 H N Marshall.
138 T M Mathuradas-Lowji.
139 N A Mavlankar.
145 K P Mehta.
146 R V Mehta.
150 K T Merchant.
156 V G Mohile.
157 D V Mone.
163 D S Nardkarni.
165 M R Navangule.
168 N I Oza.
170 M T Paikady.
171 V N Palekar.
175 F S Pareh.
176 H V Parikh.
178 M P Parih.
179 C M Patel.
180 M M Patel.
185 C Pereira.
186 E M Pereira.
192 S G Phatak.
195 L J Pinto.
197 E H A Pothiawala.
202 V R Pradhan.
203 B J Presswalla.
204 S N Raj.
205 D G Rajadhyaksha.
206 H C Rana.
210 C H Sanghavi.
213 M C Shah.
215 S M Shah.
219 A A Shellim.
221 C B Sheth.
223 D D Shukla.
230 S R Tamhane.
231 V G Tamhane.
235 B G Thakor.
240 D C Trivedi.
241 J R Trivedi.
242 R K Upadhyaya.
255 C N Wani.
333 V A Abhyankar.
336 N N Ari.
338 N D Badodkar.
340 A B Bagi.
341 B D Bal.
342 M S Bali.
344 T N Bedekar.
345 R S Bhagwat.
346 S S Bhagwat.
347 C W Bhat.
351 P Bommarasiah.
353 R R Chaudhari.
369 H M Deshpande.
375 N D Dimothe.
377 V V Dixit.
380 A M D Sa.
381 K B Dundur
386 K S Godse.
395 R Holenarsipur.
396 N R Ithape.
399 R D Jejurkar.
404 R V Joshi.
408 K A Kabe.
410 S G Kanvikar.
412 R R Kaulgud.
413 H B Kazi.
416 N M Khairatkar.
419 V K Khare.
426 B B Kulkarni.
427 B G Kulkarni.
430 L S Kulkarni.
435 S N Kulkarni.
436 T S Kulkarni.
438 V K Kulkarni.
443 G U Mahajan.
449 L A Marwadi.
450 S S Matti.
452 M V Mehendale.
459 K S Narasimhaiah.
460 L S Narayana Rao.
463 S L Newasekar.
468 N W Pandit.
469 P K Paranjpe.
475 G J Patil.
483 A S Phadke.
485 N V Phadke.
491 A G Powar.
492 S N Punekar.
495 S R Rajhanse.
505 P D Sawakar.
506 A R A Shaikh.
508 M Shankaraiya.
510 B R Sirdeshmukh.
511 J V Sinpur.
512 A Syed.
515 A V Teredesai.
525 V S Vaze.
582 R H Anjaria.
583 B J Bhatt.
586 N G Buch.
590 C H Desai.
593 H S Desai.
596 N C Desai.
597 R M Desai.
599 S G Desai.
609 V C Desai.
601 U R Dholakia.
607 M M Hakim.
608 S N Jalundhwala.
617 V S Mankad.
620 I R Mehta.
627 R G Naik.
633 C C Patel.
634 I D Patel.
638 R L Patel.
640 V H Patel.
642 N Y Pathan.
643 P H Premani.
644 S K Rajparia.
648 C R Shah.
657 V M Shah.
658 A S Shaikh.
659 C V G Shastri.
660 N G Shelat.
661 S S Shevde.
663 R M Shukla.
667 H H Trivedi.
668 B D Trivedi. ....
671 N L Vyas.
710 B A Chandiramani.
712 A D'Costa.
714 G T Gajiria.
715 O Gomes.
719 O S Menezes.
720 M T Mirchandani.
721 N T Motwani.
725 R N Sadarangani.
729 R L Wadhwani.

PASS.

PART EXAMINATION.

257 K L Agaskar.
259 B B Badaebhape.
260 C N Bapat.
261 R R Bapat.
268 C N Daji.
269 J A Da Silva.
272 K P Deshpande.
276 W D'Souza.
277 G S Gaitonde.
279 A S N Ghaniwala.
282 K C Gupta.
285 J G Joglekar.
286 O G Joshi.
290 P S Kolhatkar.
292 B G Lakhia.
294 P F Lally.
295 D F Lam.
296 D R Limaye.
298 N N Mehta.
299 S M Merchant.
300 P P Mistry.
303 K B Nallawalla.
305 H J Nanavati.
306 G D Nande.
307 N Bheemacharya.
309 N S Parikh.
319 V D Parikh.
311 A J Patel.
314 R D Potnis.
316 T M Punde.
317 M D Purohit.
326 V N Raj.
343 M V Sata.
324 C B Shah.
325 M P Shah.
326 M K Shevade.
327 K S I Sitaram.
328 H H Syed.
331 T S Thakur.
528 S V Addanagi.
530 S K Behere.
532 B S Narayan.
538 M G Deshpande.
543 D K Ganpule.
545 U S Hattangadi.
549 K V Karandikar.
552 G R Kulkarni.
555 S B Limaye.
556 D T Mole.
558 G S Naregal.
559 S V Parandekar.
563 S N Pitkar.
564 M H M S Qazi.
565 S G Rajadne.
566 S Y Vasudeo.
567 V S Sant.
568 S D Shaikh.
569 G K Shastri.
574 D H Tauksale.
575 R V Tokekar.
576 M V Udas.
578 Y U Vani
579 M A Yadwad.
672 H J Barot.
673 G M Bhatt.
674 K R Bhatt.
679 T K Dave.
682 J L Desai.
684 P R Dholakia.
685 N G Ginwala.
686 N G Gokhale.
687 P V Gupte.
688 A J Joshi.
689 N N Joshi.
691 S A Kadia.
693 P M Lavingia.
694 V A Mehta.
695 V O Mehta.
696 V P Oza.
699 C S Patel.
701 M V Patel.
702 P U Patel.
703 S K Rajpura.
731 D N Idnani.
732 H P Minwalla.
733 M I A K Qazi.
734 C H Rawal.
735 G R H K Soorma.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination:—

Nos. 48 134 258 265 270 301 302 322 330 332 343 350 429 472 529 534 536 541 547 560 570 571 572 573 577 676 677 681 683 690 705.

Scholarships, etc., are awarded as under:—

The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize—To No. 65—C. D. Desai.

The Nandshankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship.—To No. 668—H. D. Trivedi

The Sohrab Khorshed Dastur Scholarship.—To No. 470—R. S. Parikh.

IDEALS IN WOMEN'S EDUCATION

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 8.)

them confidence of their own powers and consciousness regarding their independent personality as human beings.

(2) To educate women so as to enable them to beautify and strengthen the home and family, the solidarity of these institutions depend entirely on women who are considered guiding geniuses of the family and homes. As cells form bodies so different families constitue nations. It is national suicide to encourage tendencies in them making for the disintegration of family life.

(3) To educate women in such a manner as will make them think that they are members of their nation. It is mothers of a nation who can successfully fill the tender minds of the younger generations with a healthy patriotism for the mother counry. To educate women in such a manner as to enable them to perform this national duty.

(4) In the life of a nation there is bound to be a small number of women who would prefer to remain unmarried and would like to serve their mother country in other successful channels. The lives of such women is sure to bring abont national regeneration. Efforts must be made to give them all kinds of facilities and opportunities of receiving identical education as that of men. There should be perfect equality and freedom given to such women for the development of their natures according to their ideals. Looking to the physical and mental constitution of the majority of women their ideals in education are bound to be different than the ideals of education of the small number of women mentioned above. Conflict of ideals appears to be a necessary condition of life but the evolution of life is a natural result of such conflicts."

WANTED AUTHORISED STATEMENT.

Regarding differences in sex justifying differences in curricula Prof. Karve writes as follows in the Special Number of the "Chronicle" December, 1928:—

"It is often said that education knows no sex. I accept this principle so far as culture is concerned. Men and women are both human beings and they do require a common general education: but the difference in their physical constitution and the difference in their future careers do require a change in the curriculum. Even in Western countries where women are asserting their rights and trying to equal men in all their activities and vocations, difference is made in many secondary schools. After having hours of common subjects a period is given for boys for their carpentry and smithy while for girls the same period is utilised for domestic economy. This fact and a handicap on a girl on account of her natural physical disabilities make a girl less capable of bearing mental and intellectual strain than a boy. The present system of education and specially of examinations is very taxing even for boys. In the case of girls, most of whom are to be educated for general culture, the pressure of study and rigour of examinations must be reduced as much as possible."

On page 477 of his autobiography Prof. Karve warns the general public not to confound his views with the aims and objects of the Indian Women's University settled by the sixty members of the Senate from time to time. The principle of women's education enunciatetd by Prof. Karve in his autobiography and his other writings are sufficiently clear and in case they ar eaccepted by the members of the Senate as an authorised statement of women's educational policy of the University all grounds of misunderstandings on the part of the public are likely to be removed. The proposition I am going to move, if passed, will create such an authorised statement of educational policy which is badly required.

The constitution of the University is quite vague and does not clearly state any definite policy. It is very difficult to bring about changes in the constitution but an agreed authorised statement of educational policy is not an impossibiliy. Owing to the absence of any authorised statement the following views expressed sometimes by the organiser and sometimes mentioned in the report of the University are likely to create misunderstanding and confound our Women's University with the existing universities in India.

(To Be Continued).

—:o:—

NARIMAN & CHAGLA LEAVE FOR BOMBAY

—:o:—

OTHER DEFENCE COUNSEL STAY AT MEERUT

MEERUT, June 14.

Further hearing of Meerut Conspiracy case having been adjourned to 24th June. Mr. Nariman and Mr. Chagla have left for Bombay and Mussooree respectively. While other defence counsel are staying here. It is understood that Crown counsel will also be going to some hill station to take rest during the short interval.—A. P.

SEC 144 C. P.C., PROMULGATED IN MEERUT

—:o:—

MEERUT, June 14.

Local authorities have promulgated Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, as a precautionary measure in view of Moharrum.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S REAL WET DAY

PEALS OF THUNDER AND VIVID FLASHES OF LIGHTNING

Friday was a real wet day in Bombay. Throughout the day the skies were overcast with dark clouds and there were heavy showers of rain which had a cooling effect on the weather. Showers were accompanied by thundering and occasional vivid flashes of lightning, which are usually the features of the early part of monsoons.

PRESIDENT OF BANKING COMMITTEE

—:o:—

"AN OUTRAGEOUS CHOICE"

The "Swarajya" writes:—

According to a Simla message, there is a strong rumour that Sir B. N. Mitra is likely to be appointed Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee. The Associated Press which is responsible for this message, finds itself in an ecstacy over this appointment and goes out of its way to add that the choice is "regarded as the best." But by whom? Is it the opinion of the officials who have nominated Sir B. N. Mitra or of the Associated Press or merely that of its omniscient correspondent at Simla? Whatever that may be we have no doubt that public opinion will strongly condemn this bureaucratic move. Sir B. N. Mitra has been an official all his life. His experience and knowledge of Indian banking conditions, apart from what he may have scraped up during the course of his official duties is practically nil. That such a person should be preferred to men of the eminence of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, of whom, as the Government is only too well aware there are sufficient in this country betrays a sinister purpose. It is evident that the Government is anxious to influence the inquiry by foisting on it an official of its own choice as Chairman. It is extraordinary that a responsible news agency should seek to justify so outrageous a choice. May we once again remind the Associated Press that its sole function is to convey news, not to comment on it or do propaganda for this individual or that?

"Englishman" Exposes "Pioneer"

—:o:—

IGNORANCE OF JOURNALISTIC ETIQUETTE

The Calcutta Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" Delhi writes under date June 11:—

The "Pioneer" of Allahabad since its change of policy has had a tilt with almost every leading newspaper in India. This time it is the "Englishman" which is the victim of the "Pioneer's" "Journalistic Etiquette" as the prominent headline in the Calcutta journal has it this morning while exposing the Allahabad paper's methods. Says the "Englishman":—

"The few readers of the "Pioneer" in this part of India must have been agreeably surprised when in the issue of that journal dated May 25 they found the following prominently displayed in black tape:

"THE "PIONEER" BY AIR."

"On May 23 the "Pioneer" of that date and the "Civil and Military Gazette" of May 20 were dropped on the Lebong race course by the Bengal Air Transport Company's plane. Delivery by air will continue so long as the service does. The papers are addressed to the Manager, Mount Everest Hotel, Darjeeling."

FACTS OF CASE.

"The "Englishman" was not so agreeably surprised in view of the special contract that had been made with the Bengal Air Transport Co., and in view of the actual facts of the case which are as follows:—

"No copies of the "Pioneer" or the "Civil and Military Gazette" were ever dropped at any time by air on the Lebong race course. On three days May 24, 25 and 27 one copy of the "Pioneer" was taken by air to Siliguri and thence by car to Darjeeling. This total of three copies was despatched solely through the courtesy of the "Englishman" at the special request of the "Pioneer's" representative in Calcutta. These facts were promptly brought to the notice of the "Pioneer" whose editor agreed on May 27 that he had been misinformed when he published his original flamboyant paragraph and promised that a suitable correction would be duly made. A telegram was sent on June 5 and a confirming letter on June 6. Neither of them eliciting any acknowledgment, the "Englishman" feels it its duty to set forth the true facts and to publish the correspondence with the "Pioneer."

IGNORANCE OF ETIQUETTE.

"It is difficult to imagine the "Pioneer" of a decade ago being so ignorant of journalistic etiquette as to beg the services of another journal in public and not only to ignore all reference to the services of that journal but to take the credit to itself for an enterprise it could never have carried out except with the help of the "Englishman." How little the "Pioneer" knew about the whole affair is proved by its reference to dropping papers at Lebong."

The only communication the "Englishman" was able to elicit from the Allahabad journal was one from the editor who, writing to the manager of the "Englishman" on May 27, said. "Dear Sir, I am in receipt of your letter of May 26th for which I thank you. I regret that I was not in the full possession of the facts about your kindness in regard to the air service to Darjeeling when I gave the paragraph out to my sub-editors. I will see that our indebtedness to the "Englishman" is suitably acknowledged. Yours sincerely F. W. Wilson, Editor."

Two letters and a telegram were addressed to the "Pioneer's" editor subsequent to his letter of May 27th but without effect and in his last letter the manager of the "Englishman" was obliged to include the following paragraph.

"Should you fail to carry out your promise by the end of this week we shall have no alternative but to publish the full facts of the case together with the correspondence that has passed between us. We trust, however, that we shall not be compelled to take such a course."

KER OSENE RATES

BOMBAY, June 13

The following are the ruling rates in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands of kerosene:—

	Per case. Rs.
Shell cases	8 15 6
Waterlily cases	8 11 6
Firefly cases	8 7 6
	Per pair
Anchor bran tins	6 11 6
Swastika brand tins	6 11 6
Rising Sun brand tins	6 9 6
Chukker brand tins	6 9 6
Rising Sun brand bulk per gallons	8 Imp. 5 5 6
Chukker brand bulk per gallons	8 Imperial 5 5 6
	per pair.
Swan brand tins	6 1 6
Victoria brand tins	6 1 6
Swan brand bulk per gallons	8 Imperial 4 13 6
Victoria brand bulk per gallons	8 Imp. [illegible]

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Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

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LABOUR CABINET

—:o:—

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES & UNDER-SECRETRIES

MR. MORGAN JONES

(Parliamentary Secretary for Education.)

The following are the short biographical sketches of Parliamentary Secretaries and Under-Secretaries in the Labour Cabinet:—

Mr. Morgan Jones was born in the year 1885 at Gallygear. After receiving his elementary education at Penyam, he joined the University College, Reading. He was President of the Glamorgan Federation of Teachers, member of the Glamorgan County Council, member for National Council of Education for Wales etc. When the late World War started he opposed it, and as a consequence, suffered two terms of imprisonment. He is a member of the Executive of the Labour Party and a member of the National Council of the Independent Labour Party.

MR. A. SHORT.
(Parliamentary Secretary for Home Office.)

Mr. Short had an eventful career from a very early age. After receiving elementary education he served as an apprentice to boiler-making in Sheffield and at the age of 20 joined the Society of Boiler-makers. He was a member of Sheffield City Council for 8 years and specialised in Public Health and Housing. He has been a member of the Managing Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions since 1913 and held office as Chairman for 1922-23. He joined Grays Im. in 1920 and was called to the Bar in 1923.

MR. J. J. LAWSON.
(Labour Secretary.)

Mr. Lawson was born in 1881 in Whitehaven and was educated at an elementary school and the Ruskin College. He has seen the rough life of the mines. He was an alderman of the Durham County Council.

LORD COMMISSIONERS OF TREASURY.

MR. J. ALLEN:—Born in 1847 at Esbank Dalkeith, he served as a Drapery Traveller of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. He was a member of the Central Board of the Co-operative Union and Chairman of the Scottish Sectional Board, Co-operative Union Ltd. He was also director of several other Co-operative concerns.

Mr. PARKINSON:—He was Miners' Agent for Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation and was a member of the County Council of Wigan from 1915-18.

Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS:—He has worked as a miner, a check-weigher, miners' agent, and member of the Miners' Federation.

Mr. ALFRED BARNES:—He was born in Silvertown, London, in 1887. In his early days, he worked as a modeller and designer. He was Secretary of the East London I. L. P., from 1910 to 19, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the London Co-operative Societies, member of the Joint Advisory Council of Trade Unionists and Co-operators for London, and held many other responsible posts. He was one of the directors of the "Daily Herald" and has published several books on co-operation and labour.

MR. CHRISTOPHER ADDISON.

(Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture.)

Dr. Addison, who, it is stated, has consented to fill the post of Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture at a special and urgent request of the Prime Minister in order that he may participate in promoting various agricultural schemes of Government in preparation of which he has taken such a very active part. Mr. Addison is by profession a physician and surgeon. He was Liberal member of Parliament from 1910 to 1922. He was Minister of Munitions and afterwards Minister in charge of reconstruction during the War. He was the first Minister of Health in Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Government of 1919-1921. He left the Liberal Party and was elected for Swindon as a Labourite in the General Election.

MR. ARTHUR PONSONBY.
(Parliamentary Secretary for the Dominions.)

Mr. Ponsonby was born at Windsor in 1871 and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, from 1894-1903, he was in the Diplomatic Service. From 1905-8 he was Principal Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. In 1908, he was first elected a member of Parliament from Stirling Borough and was successively returned till 1918. Mr. Ponsonby is an author of repute and has published many books, some of which are: "Camel and the Needle's Eye", "Decline of Aristocracy", "Democracy and Diplomacy", "Conflict of Opinion", and "Religion in Politics". He was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the first Labour Cabinet.

MISS SUSAN LAWRENCE.
(Parliamentary Secretary for Health.)

Miss Lawrence is a graduate of the Cambridge University when she won Mathematical Tripos. She is a member of the London County Council, Alderman of the Poplar Borough Council, and member of the National Executive of the Labour Party.

EARL RUSSEL.
(Parliamentary Secretary for Transport.)

He was educated at Winchester and later at the Balliol College, Oxford. He qualified himself for electrical engineering and the Bar. He has published the "Lay Sermons", "Divorce", and "My Life and Adventures". He is an Agnostic and believes in Fabian philosophy.

MR. C. G. AMMON.
(Parliamentary Financial Secretary to the Admiralty.)

The only education that Mr. Ammon received seems to have been in an elementary school, but he supplemented it considerably by private study. He was Parliamentary Secretary of the National Joint Committee; Post and Telegraph Associations; General Secretary, Docks, Wharves and Shipping Staffs Associations; Organising Secretary of the Civil Service Union. He has been a member of the London County Council for North Camberwell since 1919, Organising Secretary of the Union of Post Office workers since 1919, and a member of the Labour Party's National Executive. He has published "Christ and Labour" and many pamphlets.

MR. GEORGE HALL.
(Civil Lord of Admiralty.)

Mr. Hall received elementary education in his youth, but he added to it a fund of general information. He fought thirteen elections in 4 years in his native town of St. Asaph, North Wales. He was Secretary of the Manchester Fruit and Fish Retailers' Association, Ltd., President of the National Federation of Retail Fruiterers, Florists and Fishmongers, and also of the National Trustee Workers' Union since 1913. He has been a member of the Manchester City Council since 1919 and is associated with many Unions.

PARLIAMENTRY UNDER-SECRETARIES

—:o:—

DR. H. DALTON.
(Foreign Office.)

Dr. Dalton was born in 1887 at Neath in Glamorganshire. He was educated in King's College, Cambridge and received his degree of M.A. He then joined the London School of Economics as a Research student and obtained the D.Sc. He served in the army from 1914-19 and was in active service on the French and Italian fronts. In 1917, he was given the Italian medal of valour. He contested the Cambridge Parliamentary Bye-election and the Maidstone General Election in 1922. He had been a member of the Labour Party's Advisory Committee on Commerce and Industry, Labour representative on the Cambridge University Statutory Commission, Cassel Reader in Commerce, University of London, University Teacher and writer on economic and political questions. Among his publications are: "With British Guns in Italy", "Inequality of Incomes", and "Principles of Public Finance".

MR. W. LUNN.
(Colonial Office.)

A miner and check-weigher, Mr. Lunn took an active part in the work of the Yorkshire Miners' Association; and held every prominent public position in Lothwell. He was check-weigher at Middleton Colliery, Leeds, for 20 years.

MR. F. MONTAGUE.
(Under-Secretary for Air.)

There is not much to speak of the early career of Mr. Montague. He was born at Clerkenwell in 1876, and does not seem to have received any public school education. He joined the Social Democratic Federation in 1894 and the Independent Labour Party in 1895. He was elected in the first Metropolitan Council of the I. L. P. He became Parliamentary agent to the Labour Party in the Huddersfield election of 1910. He was in the King's Royal Rifles as Private and rose to be Lieutenant. He has seen military service in Belgium, France, Egypt and Palestine. He has published many pamphlets.

LORD DELAWARR.
(War Office Parliamentary Under-Secretary.)

Lord Delawarr is still in his thirtees. He was born in 1900 and succeeded to his father's title in 1915. He was educated at Eton and served as a sailor during the war.

MR. E. SHINWELL.
(Financial Secretary to War Office.)

Mr. Enamiel Shinwell was President of the Glasgow Trades Council, 1912-13 and 1916-19. He was Chairman of the 40 Hours' Movement in 1919 and of the National Organisation of the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union. He had worked on the National Council of the Independent Labour Party, on the Parliamentary Committee of the Scottish Trade Union Congress, on the Executive of the Vienna International and the Glasgow City Council.

MR. F. PETHIC LAWRENCE.
(Financial Secretary to the Treasury.)

Mr. Lawrence is a speaker and lecturer. He was for some time co-editor of "Votes for Women". He also acted as treasurer of the Women's Social and Political Union, Women's International League, National Council for Lunacy Reform.

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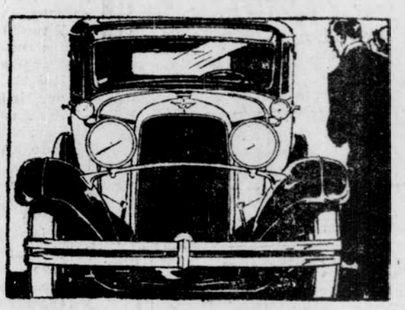

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Fawn Blazer	24	0	10	0
Poplin Suit	20	0	8	0
English Tussore Suit	15	0	7	0
Gray Flannel Trousers	15	0	5	0
Office Suit	10	0	6	0
Office Trousers	3	8	1	8
White Office Shirts	2	12	1	4

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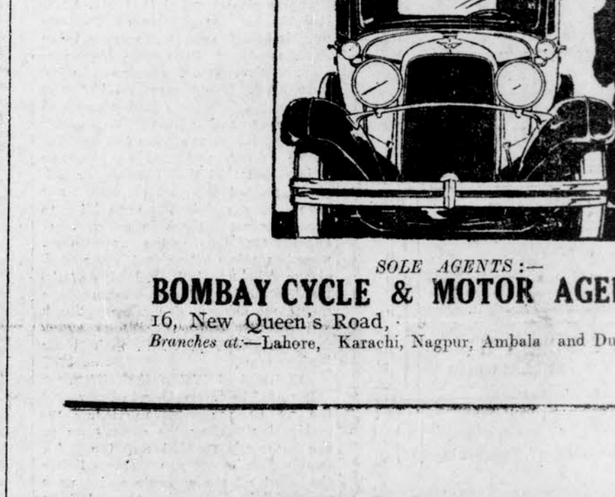

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It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—
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REGINA
HAIR RESTORER
For Restoring Grey or Fading Hair to its Natural Colour.
NOT A DYE.
Shake the bottle thoroughly, and apply by means of a brush or sponge, rubbing well into the roots of the hair daily, until desired depth of colour is obtained. Afterwards it is only necessary to apply every few days.
REGINA TROCHIPAL HAIR RESTORER does not stain the skin or the pillow-case.
KEEPS AGE AT BAY.
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SLIMOIDS FOR OBESITY CURES SLIMOIDS

ITS DANGERS
The digestive organs of those suffering from Obesity or over stoutness do not function properly. Instead of assimilating and coverting the natural fats into nourishing and vigour producing elements, superfluous fatty tissue is permitted to accumulate. This accumulation impedes the action of the various organs, causing loss of vim and energy, quickness and shortness of breath on the least exertion, palpita and other affections of the heart, headaches, constipation, foul breath, kidney troubles, and other disorders.
Sold by all well-known Chemists OR
Tel. Add. "THOUGHTS."

ITS INCONVENIENCE
In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.
At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced in-activity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life.

ITS CURE
"SLIMOIDS"
"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientifically prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.
"SLIMOIDS" are convenient in form and pleasant to take. Rs. 1-12-0 per Bottle.
One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.
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Vegetable Laxative Pills.
Constipation causes the poisonous germs and bacteria of the bowels to be absorbed by the blood, causing
DEPRESSION INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA
SICK HEADACHE FLATULENCY, Etc.
TUNOCITO
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are a compound of rare medicinal herbs roots, etc., which, taken as directed, produce a natural action of the bowels, remove the poisons from the system, and so create vigour and vitality.
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Price per phial of 50 (fifty) Pills Rs. 3 (three) V. P. Charges extra. For three phials V. P. Charges Free.
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LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASES

—:o:—

APPROVER TREMBLES, WEEPS AND SOBS

TOUCHING SCENES AT IDENTIFICATION PARADE

The Lahore Correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" writes on June 11 :—

The secrecy which the Police is mintaining in the investigation of three conspiracy cases is responsible for many manufactured news being published in the local press. It was reported recently that Bhagwati Charan has been arrested, Enquiries made by the "Hindustan Times" correspondent fail to confirm the news.

It was also reprted that Mr. Lakh Raj Trikha, Magistrate at Hoshiarpur, is being deputed to try three cases resulting from this investigation. This report too seems to be unfounded. The refusal by the District Magistrate yesterday to grant further remand than Wednesday next in the three cases has put the police in an awkward situation as it is stated that they have so far neither arrested the real culprits nor have they suffcient material to proceed against those in custody. It appears that barring the approvers, none has taken active part in the conspiracy. Thebest C. I. D. brains of the Punjab and U. P. are working here including Messrs. Basheshar Singh and Banerjee, Deputy Superintendents of Police of U. P. with their junior staff.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

It would be interesting to know how the Police preceeded in their investigation After the commission of the Saunder's murded and the Assembly Bomb outrage the Police shadowed all the suspects and were successful in discovering the Lahore Bomb Factory. Thereafter they tried to make the arrested persons approvers and prepared a list of the persons in both the provinces whom they suspected. They enquired into their activities of late and particularly asked their neighbours and friends their whereabouts at the time when Mr. Saunders was murdered.

In cases of the suspects in which full and reliable information was not available, the police searched their houses and arrested those whom they believed to be one of the conspirators.

IDENTIFICATION PARADES.

Thus from the United Provinces alone, a very large number of persons were brought here and after the identification parade let off The indentification parade have been held in Lahore at least three times a week and some of these in which the arrested person was identified were kept absolute secret. The "Hindustan Times" correspondent learns that three days ago a unique identification parade was held in the fort when a person to be identified was mixed up among others. The Magistrate asked the approver whether he recognised any person in the row. The approver looked round, stared at the person to be identified, trembled, wept, sobbed and rushed at him and embraced him for a long time. The person identified also responded to the embraces with tears and sobs. The scene was so much impressive that several of the spectators could not help weeping.

SETTLEMENT OF A PARSEE DISPUTE

—:o:—

CASE COMPOUNDED

In the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the suits that were filed by the tenants residing in Bhimaradewall building in Cowasji Patel Street, came for hearing, to-day. The suit No. 309|S filed on behalf of the complainant, Jehangir B. Madon, and his 4 sons, against one Framroze N. Tata, under Sections 500, 504, and 506, was presented by Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, Barrister-at-Law. The cross case N. 312|S in which the said, Framroze N. Tata said Mr. Jehangir B. Madon, Mrs. Madon and Miss Madon and Dorab Madon was represented by Mr. B. J. Dhondhi, Advocate.

The facts of the case are that these two families who are the tenants in the same building fell out with each other over the question of the offering of the floral tribute on the well. The complainant's counsel, Mr. Tarapore, contended that his client was doing that for the last 7 years and that all the expense were incurred by his client for the last 7 years. The family members of the two parties having exchanged hot words in this point, their feelings being apparently injured by the respective behaviour of each other they thought it prudent to file a suit.

On Thursday, on the case being called out, Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore counsel for Mr. Madon and others made an application suggesting that as the accused in 309|S case was vacating the premises there would be no danger of the complainant being molested by him. His Worship agreeing with the suggestion of the counsel for the complainant recorded the agreement from both the parties, that they should remain in peace and should not molest each other, and must not put any impediments in each other's ways. Thus the case was compounded by both the parties.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

The usual fortnightly Class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., on Sunday, at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.), at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. The subject for the Class will be "The Mirror of Dhamma."

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CHRYSLER MAKES NEW HIGH RECORD

—:o:—

Detriot, (U.S.A.)—The best first quarter business in its history was recently reported by Chrysler Motors for 1929 with total net profits of 8,838,173 Dollars (U. S. Currency) after charges and taxes. These earnings include operations of Dodge Brothers and subsidiaries. As Dodge Brothers had not become a part of the Chrysler Corporation in the first quarter of 1928 a comparative basis for the same period has been taken into consideration. In showing earnings which are equal to 2 Dollars. (U. S. Currency) a share the company reports that car shipments to dealers shows an increase of 8.6. It is said that a gratifying increase in the volume of Chrysler's export business has helped materially in the report of increased earnings.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. BHAT

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 10.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the District Judge of Thana made a touching reference this morning to the death of Mr. Bhat, a prominent pleader of Thana, which took place at his residence at Thana on the 27th of April, 1929. The latter day being the last working day of the Court prior to summer vacation, the above reference was made to-day. The learned judge paid a glowing tribute to the late Mr. Bhat alluding particularly to his thorough knowledge of case law and to his unrivalled mastery over the intricacies of Khoti law and concluded by adding that Mr. Bhat's loss has left a void which it would take long time to fill.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat, the leading member of the Bar associated himself with the remarks of the Court and said that Mr. Bhat's death was a great loss to the people of the Kolaba District especially the Khots on whose behalf Mr. Bhat brought several suits against Government and in almost all of them he won and the judgments of the lower Court were upheld by the High Court.

HARD LOT OF BULSAR BHANGIS

—:o:—

YOUTH LEAGUE'S MOVE

The President Bulsar Youth League has addressed the following letter to the President Bulsar Municipality :—

Sir,—I have the honour to draw your kind attention to the article written by Mr. A. V. Thakker, bearing notes by Mahatmaji and published in the last issue of "Navajivan" dated 19th June. It reflects in a masterly style the treatment meted out to the Bhangis of Bulsar. To think that they have to spend a considerable amont of their paltry pay for the purpose of getting water is simply horrible to our sense of civilization. My visit to their dwelling places has convinced me of the facts which Mr. Thakker has exposed in his article. They have, indeed, been neglected by those whose duty it is to safeguard their interest. The vicinity of the place where the Bhangis stay is nothing more or less than a breeding place for unhealthy germs. Mahatmaji has called upon such institutions like the Youth League, etc., to take note of their inconveniences and remedy them if the Bulsar Municipality fails to do its duty. I suggest that a well should be left to their disposal, the way leading to Dhobi Talav which is about two to three hundred yards, in length be repaired and kept in sanitary condition, at night sufficient light on the way be provided and lastly their pay be increased at least by about 10 per cent to ensure more efficient work and less attention towards begging. I believe sir you will move the general board of the Municipality to sanction the expense which should be undergone to show our good feeling towards the poor and down trodden of our fellow beings.

I shall be thankful, if I should be informed of the decision arrived at by the general board of the Municipality.

YOUR EYE
DOES IT TROUBLE YOU ? IF SO, try Seller's Lotus Honey, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's Cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD. BOMBAY.

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YEAST IS LIFE!

Here is the glorious news that every one can enjoy the EXHILARATING HEALTH benefits of YEAST-VITE—that wonder substance of pure Medicinal Yeast (Saccharomycetis Cerevisiae) Vitamins and other energising and Tonic Ingredients.

IF YOU ARE RUN-DOWN, Out-of-Sorts, "Nervy," Depressed, Suffering from the continual misery of Aches and Pains; IF YOU have to look at your world through the mud-smeared spectacles of Biliousness, Indigestion and Acid Stomach; IF YOU are Rheumatic; IF YOU cannot sleep at night and lie tossing to and fro till sickly Dawn sees you red-eyed, throbbing and restless almost to madness:—

—Then you will welcome with the utmost joy the supreme Tonic Pick-Me-Up, Irving's YEAST-VITE.

Yeast-Vite Relieves

Headaches, Neuralgia in 5 minutes.
Indigestion, Flatulence in 5 to 10 mins.
Biliousness, Depression in 10 to 15 ,,
Disordered Stomach, Nerves in 10 to 15,,
Colds, Fevers, Rheumatism in 24 hours.
Influenza, Constipation in 36 hours.

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20 TABLETS 1 Re. 50 TABLETS Rs. 2-4
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N. Venkatrama Sastri of Government Telegraphs, Trichinopoly, who joined our College on July 31st 1928, Passes Cambridge Senior December 1928 Exam. in 4 Months 10 Days against 2 Years in other Colleges, while no other College or School gets out a single candidate at Madras Centre.

Next Batches Cambridge Senior December 1929 and OXFORD Senior, July 1930, Exams. Start on June 20th—Admissions to students of Pre-Matric or Pre-S. L. C. up to B. A. open till 20th July, 1929, (2) C. S. and O. S. are equal to Indian B. A. for admission to English Degree courses at Colombo, Singapore and in England, (3) We guarantee success where attendance is regular for 5 months. (4) Scholarships and posts guaranteed to successful candidates, (5) Postal tuition our special line (6) Course: fastest in the world, (7) II Batch starts on June 20th—admissions open till July 20th.

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If not benefitted, Money refunded. We send a letter of Guarantee.
The wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will thus be able to accomplish, through the Agency of such man or woman anything and everything he likes. Price Rs. 8/12.
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CALCUTTA ASTROLOGICAL SYNDICATE, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HISTORY OF CHINESE PRESS

The Land of Oldest Newspapers

(BY DR. WALTER WILLIAMS.)

The journalism of China reflects that China is a vast and troubled country. Its origin is involved in obscurity. Its progress along Western lines of news gathering and news presentations has been slow and difficult and its independence has been constantly challenged. Its present however, despite factional strife and largely illiterate constituency, is full of promise.

Four periods constitute the history of the Chinese Press. They the periods may be described as, first the period of the official gazette; second, the period of the foreign influence; third the rise of the native press; fourth the present period of the modern native press. The first period, beginning with the spoken newspaper of the days before the Christian era continued until about 1850. It was the period of official news issued in bulletin form. Movable type was probably invented in China during this period.

The "Peking Gazette," or "Ti Chau," is the most famous newspaper of the period. The Gazette is frequently referred to as the world's oldest newspaper, its history covering over 1,100 years. According to Y. P. Wang, of the 'Sium' Pao Shanghai a careful and scholarly writer, the Tsing 'Pao or the 'Metropolitan Gazette,' which was considered by M. Huart French Consul at Canton as founded early in the sixth century was the forerunner of the "Peking Gazette." In the time of the Tang Dynasty (A. D. 620 A. D. 905) the "Ti Chau' began to appear regularly, and continued with several changes of titles, until after the fall of the Manchu Dynasty in 1911, when it was permitted to die together with ancient throne. The 'title Ti Chau' itself implies a meaning that in turn will explain its origin. 'Ti' means a lodging of a feudal lord built up in the capital, which first was at Shantu in Shensi province and later at Lohyang Honan. When all feudal lords came to the capital they were supposed to stop at these lodgings. 'Chau' means a copy containing reading matter. From these lodging the 'Ti Chau', or a sort of newspaper, was issued and sent back to the feudal state from which the lord came.

AN OFFICIAL ORGAN.

With leaves loosely stuck together in a cover of imperial yellow, which distinguished the publication as the official organ of the Government' the "Peking Gazette" was in the main divided into three sections. The 'Kung men Chai' meaning copy of the palace gate, represented a court circular and was the first section. The second section was the section for "Shang Yu," which means the imperial decress. The third section was called "Twou pao" which means memorials from the officers of state and answer to the documents.

The "Peking Gazette" was generally read and discussed by educated people in the cities and tended to keep them more acquainted with the characters and proceedings of their rulers than ever the Romans were of their sovereigns and Senate. In the provinces thousands of persons found employment by abridging the Gazette for readers who could not afford to purchase the complete edition.

The printing of the "Peking Gazette" was effected by means of wooden movable types, which, to judge from some of the specimens examined, were cut from willow or poplar wood, a cheap if not highly durable material. An average Gazette consisted of ten or twelve leaves of thin, brownish paper, measuring 7 3/4 by 3 1/2 inches. and enclosed between leaves of bright yellow paper to form a species of binding. The whole was roughly attached or "stitched' by means of two short pieces of paper rolled into a substitute for twine, the ends of which, passing through holes punched in the margin of the sheets, were loosely twisted together. The inside leaves, being folded double in the usual Chinese fashion gave some twenty or more small pages of matter, each page divided by red lines into seven columns. Each column contained fourteen characters from top to bottom with a space equal to four characters in height at the top.

BRITISH PRESS ESTABLISHED.

In the second period, the period of foreign influence, British news papers were established in Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, and elsewhere. From feeble beginnings they grew, in some instances to newspapers of considerable circulation and much influence. The most important of these newspapers, the "North China Herald" weekly was established in 1850, in 1864 it became a daily, the "North China Daily News," with the "Herald" as its weekly edition. It has maintained its primacy through able editorship and sound business management unsurpassed in older British communities and is the leading British journal of China. American, French and other foreign newspapers were established later. The Chinese native press has felt the influence of this foreign journalism and owes much to it.

The third period of Chinese journalistic history witnessed the real beginnings of a native press. The Sino Japanese war of 1895 the uprising of 1900, the improvement in postal communication the embryonic revolution—all stimulated a desire for news. Preceding the revolution and in many instances since then there were established organs for factions or individuals. Nearly all of them had a short life. These journals, however, created a demand for others of better type. The press was gradually finding itself.

In the fourth period the number of Chinese newspapers is continually on the increase. Even in the present disturbed condition of China there are probably a thousand newspapers published where thirty years ago there were scarcely two dozens.

The oldest daily Chinese newspaper of continuous publication in Shanghai is the *Shun Pao*, first issued in 1872. After various vicissitudes it passed into the ownership of Sze Liang zay in 1911. Its editor, L. Chenk, gave this fine statement of the newspaper editor's work: "My idea of a newspaper in the first ten years was to supply what the public wanted. My idea for the last ten years has been to supply what the public ought to have."

The third oldest of the Shanghai Chinese dailies is the "Shih Pao" or "Eas'oen Times," a popular newspaper appealing to the student readers.

The "Shun Pao," the "Sin Wan Pao," and the "Shiah Pao," are probably the three best examples of modern native daily newspapers in China. "Shun Pao" represents the old conservative and intellectual type of newspaper. The "Shih Pao" represents the liberal type. And the "Sih Wan" represents a middle type, neither liberal nor conservative. All of them are, however, independent, self-supporting and non-partisan papers.

Other native daily newspapers that strive to maintain their existence in large cities such as Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Canton, and Hankow are numerous In Shanghai besides the three large and successful dailies we have described above, there are ten others: in Tientsin there are twelve or thirteen; in Peking there are more than seventy; in Canton there are thirty or forty; in Hankow there are fourteen or fifteen and in other large cities of the twenty one provinces of China there are altogether about seven or eight hundred dailies. Of these hundreds of dailies only a fraction possesses any real influence. Scores of papers are printed in the interests of political factions and of individuals. Only a few of these hundreds of dailies have found increasing favour and come to be recognised as the leading journalistic efforts of their communities.

China is changing from an absolute monarchy to a republic from an ancient civilisation to a modern democracy, offers native journalism an unparalleled opportunity for public service and unselfish guidance. The steady hand and the wise counsel of a patriotic native journalism is badly needed to assist in the stupendous task of turning the disordered, unsettled, and conservative nation into a prosperous peaceful, and democratic republic.—"The Tribune."

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1. YOUR FUTURITY.

All that desire to know the future events, please write the questions concerning futurity and we despatch the same immediately by solving all your problems concerning futurity explicitly and definitely. Send your Horoscope or the time of writing the letter along with your order. Charges for 5 questions Re. 1, every additional question As. 4. Illegal and test questions will not be answered.

2. YOUR HOROSCOPE.

Write the date and time of birth or your Horoscope or approximate age or the time or writing the letter. Your future events will be intimated to you giving details for every month in plain and definite terms. Charge for one year Life Reading (monthly Details) Rs. 2, for five years Rs. 7-8. Weekly details for a year with important events Rs. 10.

3. YOUR BUSINESS.

We cannot say that our help is necessary concerning the prosperity of your business. We prognosticate the market rates of all provisions very accurately to sell, to purchase and to store the articles, our help will be more beneficial. Market rate report for a week for one article Rs. 7-8 for one month Rs. 25.

4. JAYAVASIKARANI.

Wear the Tlisman "JAYAVASIKARANI" to get rid of your troubles. Prosperity in trade, success in all attempts, God's blessings, etc. will be attained by wearing this Talisman. Cost of 1 Talisman Rs. 2. 10 at a time Rs. 15. Special Talisman Rs. 50.

SOME IMPORTANT OPINIONS.

The "ANDHRA PATRIKA" (Telugu, Vernacular Daily) Madras, writes on 8th February, 1924:—

We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of 12th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5th February 1924 at 7 a.m. It so happened. We heartily commend the Marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

"SWADESAMITRAN" (Vernacular Daily) Madras, writes:—This the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

"VIDHVAN BRAHASRI GURUCHINNA BASAVANNA SASTRULU" Kelamangalam, Salem District, writes:—Your experience in predicting the future is really marvellous.

D. A. DIGHE, B.A., LL.B., Esq., First Class Magistrate, Nisarpur, writes:—It is with great pleasure that I testify to the marvellous power of predicting the future of Pandit Satagopachariar of Tiruttani, who accurately predicted in November 1928 that I would be transferred from Nisarpur in March 1929. That event proved correct to the letter.

V. N. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, Editor, "Sukodayam" Arni writes:—Mr. SATAGOPACHARIAR is an Asrologer of great repute and is on all hands acknowledged to be not only a reliable and efficient exponent of Indian Astrology, but also as an accurate foreteller of events.

Mr. Raghavulu (SATHAVATHANI) Manager, Madras Jothidalayam:—"Your predictions about me are wonderful."

BRAHMASRI SHINIVASA BAGHAVATHASWAMI:—The predictions of this Jothidalayam are for superior to other Astrologers like Rox Roy and other Western Astrologers.

Mr. G. Raju, L.M.E.,A.M. (Ind.) M.R.A.S., F.R.S.A., (Lond.) A.M.A.M.S.O.C.M.E., Municipal Councillor and Engineer, Guntur, writes:—Your predictions have come to be the same that occurred. I really amaze and wonder for your marvellous experience in Astrology. Let God Bless you with prosperity and success in life.

5. LAKSHMI KAVACHAM.

To wear this is to achieve profits in business, prospects in employment, conciliation with enemies, succour to all self endeavours, favourable and beneficial effects and favour of the Goddess Lakshmi. Cost of 1 Talisman Rs. 5.

6. HANUMAN KAVACHAM.

Prosperity in the maintenance of profession, favourable results in all directions, success in all attempts and free from sorcery and Graha Dhoshas will be achieved by wearing this effectful Kavacha. Cost of 1 Talisman Rs. 10.

7. LAKSHMI GANSSA KAVACHAM.

Prospects in family, and profession, will be attained by wearing this Talisman. The miraculous powers of the emulet is indescribable. Cost of 1 Talisman Rs. 12-8.

N.B.—Your address may be communicated clearly. Please also note as to how to despatch your requirements either by V. P. P. or costs are remitted by M.O. No V.P.P. system is available for foreign countries. Foreigners are requested to advance money and Foreigners who order for a Talisman should send Rs. 1-8. Extra to cover up parcel and packing charges.

Address,

Tele. Address: "HANUMAN".

V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR,
GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI.
(Chittoor District). Madras Presidency, S. India

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SOCIALISM WILL BRING TRUE PUBLIC SERVICE

—:o:—

The criticisms which our opponents hurl at Labour's policy of public ownership consist, for the most part, of mere catchwords, writes Mr. Arthur Greenwood in the "Daily Herald."

We are invariably told, for example, by Liberals and Tories alike, that Socialism means "bureaucracy"—a word which is terrifying enough in all conscience!

Anti-Socialists try to make the flesh of the elector creep by describing "the hordes of officials" who would batten on public enterprises. They even go so far as to suggest that under Socialism bureaucracy would so run riot that everybody would live their lives according to a single pattern, wearing the same sort of clothes, and possibly the same size of boots and shoes!

THOSE OFFICIALS!

As Mr. Baldwin has taken it upon himself to denounce nationalisation, it is perhaps as well to examine this criticism. In the days of the small master, industrial functions were not highly differentiated. The employer undertook the general administration of his business, and often worked with his employees.

But large-scale enterprise made for a differentiation of functions. The gap between the employer and the worker widened.

Managers, technicians, accountants, and supervisors shared the administrative duties hitherto falling upon the employers, or took on new duties called for by scientific advance and increased knowledge.

To-day the process of amalgamation and trustification, and the tendency towards rationalisation, are putting more and more real power into the hands of the class of industrial bureaucrats.

THE SPECIALISTS.

Who are these people? They are specialists who for the most part perform their work for salaries and not for profits. More often than not, they own no shares in the business. Their position is that of every other employee, except that their remuneration is higher, their salaries more regular, and their responsibility for policy and administration greater than in the case of the manual workers. These salaried administrators are "bureaucrats."

Wherever enterprises are conducted on a large scale, there is an inherent tendency towards bureaucracy, that is to say, to a highly systematised, mechanical, unresponsive, and unsympathetic administration, subject to little or no control. You get "red tape," which is supposed to be the curse of Government departments.

The worst bureaucracies to-day are to be found in the big private enterprises.

Let the private citizen find himself up against a railway company. Let us imagine that he is is trying to recover an overpaid sixpence, and watch the gyrations by which the sixpence is smothered in "red tape," and we see officialdom at work.

The truth is that under large-scale enterprise, paid servants—or "bureaucrats," if you will—are essential and inevitable. They are likely to become more and not less important under private enterprise.

Now let us consider the position they occupy in the modern capitalist system. They exercise very wide powers and a real measure of control. They are responsible only to the owners of the capital invested in the concern, and not to the producers in the firm or to the consumers of its products.

Under public enterprise, the efficient paid servants would still be there. Their services would still be needed. But instead of being ultimately responsible to a remote and shadowy body of shareholders, whose only interest in the concern was the profits they made out of it, they would be responsible to people who were a living reality—to the whole body of their fellow-producers and to the public which the enterprise existed to serve.

Instead of being directly answerable to the representatives of a handful of shareholders in, say, the coal industry, they would be answerable to a body representing the public in general which owned the enterprise, and the producers and consumers of coal and coal by-products.

Paid servants with specialised duties, officials, bureaucrats, or whatever they may be called, are essential in organised industry. Bureaucracy arises when they disregard the primary purpose for which the enterprise exists, namely, to serve the needs of the consumers, and when their first obligation is to the profit-seeking shareholders.

Under modern capitalist enterprise bureaucracy is inevitable. Paradoxical though it may seem to Tories and Liberals, public ownership, as the Labour Party understands it, is the only effective check to bureaucracy.

With the development of large-scale enterprise a new situation has arisen. The real issue is not between competitive enterprise and "bureaucratic" Socialism.

The choice is not between freely functioning private enterprises and a hidebound, mechanical, Socialist officialdom. It is between bureaucratically run private monopolies and enterprises developing freely under public auspices, between irresponsible and responsible control.

MOTE—AND BEAM.

Anti-Socialists are so anxious to find the mote in the eye of the Labour Party that they forget the beam in their own. They do not, at the bottom, object to officialism. They accept it so long as it functions under private ownership. What they object to is the transfer of the administration in industry to a public service.

Labour, on the other hand, believes in ordered liberty. It is against leaving the destinies of the people in the hands of salaried servants and directors who are in no way responsible to the people. It seeks to secure that industrial enterprises shall be conducted with a single eye to the public good. This Labour regards as essential to the liberty of the people.

Its policy of public ownership provides the only way of escape from the subordination to huge bureaucratic monopolies.

LABOUR'S PLAN.

Our opponents would have the public believe that the Labour Party would run public services from Whitehall. Nothing is further from our minds. The broad policy of the Party is set out in "Labour and the Nation:"

"In planning the machinery through which nationalised industries are to be administered, the Labour Party will have regard to the need of securing full scope for individual initiative and business experience, freedom from needless red tape, the utmost possible elasticity and decentralisation compatible with the efficiency of the service, and, subject always to final control by the representatives of the community, the association of the various grades of workers, both managerial and manual, in the conduct and administration of their respective industries."

JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE

—:o:—

MR. A. N. MONKHOUSE HONOURED

Journalists generally will be tempted to take a particular and domestic pride in the degree that was conferred on Mr. Allan Monkhouse, writes the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week commenting on the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature conferred on "A. N. M." by the Manchester University. "We have served our day" was the inscription supplied by Mr. Kipling—another author who began as journalist—for a memorial to the newspaper men who fell in the Great War. It is impressive to consider how well and variously Allan Monkhouse has served—and continues to serve—his day through the medium of letters and journalism. He is one of those who entered journalism from the outside by the not always easy process of proving that he was needed there, and for years he was, besides being critic and leader writer, a technical authority on the cotton trade and its affairs. That would be enough of a career for many men and most journalists—yet there is to be added his much wider reputation, both in this country and America as dramatist novelist, essayist, and critic of precise and delicate valuations. Very few writers in this or any other country have touched the craft of letters at so many points; and always, in fiction, drama, or criticism, he has remained faithful to his own reading of the North of England and its subtleties of life and tradition. It is good for a university to honour men of eminance from whatever part of the country they spring; it is even better to make sure that a prophet is not without honour in the country which he has served. Yesterday's compliment to Mr. Monkhouse will be widely appreciated in Manchester.

In conferring the degree, the Vice-Chancellor had earlier spoken as follows:—

Not for the first time it is my privilege to present to you a member of the staff of our great news paper who has demonstrated how empty may be the antithesis that is commonly drawn between journalism and literature. His twenty long years of service in commerce before he was unearthed for the service of letters were no unfitting preparation for that service for he has carried into his art some of the characteristic features of the Lancashire man. Passionate for truth; he recognised her best, like a Northerner, under a gray sky. Not for him the pagan delight in colour and riot of indiscipline. Even the humour of his lighter studies of suburban life is grim and saturnine. And as befits an ancestrian, the first articles of his artistic faith is economy. In a style all bone and sinew he practises to an eminent degree the reticence and restriant which so hardly achieves popularity but is acknowledged as an unerring mark of one of the highest forms of art. And though he has won distinction by a series of novels his greatest work has perhaps been done in the drama, where alone the real rigour of artistic economy is possible. In the days when drama flourished in our midst he was a leader in a band of theatrical critics, faithful and severe but generous judges of the merits of others. And he has been himself the model for a whole school of dramatists whose paternity he disclaims because imitating only his gaiety, they neglect his profounder moments.

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Chief Inspector, The S. O. C. Ltd.

PERSONAL AROODAM.

Let me heartly thank for your hospitality. The jewel was recovered in the house itself. I regard you highly. In an age when there are not a few imposters trading upon public credulity yours seems well to remind us of the efficacy of proper upasna.

(Sd.) K. R. RAMABADRA SASTRIGAL, M. A., M.R.A., S.F.R., Econs. Villupuram.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswaraiyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future.

(Sd.) W. C. JOLLIFFE,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay.

Glad to inform you Mhow case is decided in my favour and my nephew also got out of the troubles as told.

(Sd.) T. A. PINGLE, Patan (Satara.)

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I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Astrologer, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year Life Reading which I had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of life-reading by periods is really interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIRBHOOSHAN.
T. S. Visvanatha Srowthigal, Joint Sub-Registrar Villupuram.

Your very words predicting about my daughter's marriage came to pass and it is really wonderful. Kindly accept this Gold medal as a token of gratitude.

(Sd.) P. GOPALA KRISHNAN, B.A.,
Supdt. Agriculture Office,
(Camp)—Madras.

I am glad to inform you that I received a lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

Sd.) ANANDRAM H. KANDHKOT
Magistrate, SIND.

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RAW COTTON SITUATION

—:o:—

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THIRD GENERATION OF WEEVILS

We have received the following weekly Cotton review from Messrs. Newall and Clayton dated Liverpool 28th May:—

The Cotton market continues irregular and narrow, with prices showing little change since we last wrote. The extended holidays over the greater part of the past week and the near approach of the General Election in this country have tended to accentuate the prevailing dullness. Although offerings meet with resistance bearish sentiment predominates, and any upturn is regarded with scepticism by traders generally.

For some time now the credit situation in New York has tended to deflate both Stock and Commodity values, and during the past week fears of a rise in the American discount rate have been revived. It is known that several Banks have applied to the Federal Reserve Board requesting permission for such an increase, but so far the Board has refused to grant this on the ground that such action would be detrimental to the business and industry of the country. Uncertainty as to the future, however, still exists, and the process of gradual deflation is still proceeding. The dearness of money, both in Europe and America, has influenced many leading financiers into expressing the belief that during the second half of the year there may be some recession in business activity, on the theory that high money rates and the recent slump in Grain and Sugar prices will adversely affect the world's buying power of manufactured goods. American manufacturers in the leading industries have been producing at a record rate during the past few months, and on this account they will probably have to curtail heavily if the demand not maintained.

Reports from the Belt with regard to the progress of the new crop are mixed in character, but generally the outlook may be considered fairly favourable. Rainfall in the Central and Eastern States has been rather excessive, promoting the growth of grass and making cultivation more difficult. In the Mississippi Valley some low lands have been flooded and replanting will be necessary. In Texas and Oklahoma conditions have favoured the progress of the crop. Garside reports that the weevil is doing some damage in the southernmost parts of the Belt, but this pest may not become an obvious crop factor until the Government weevil report on 14th June, or until the third generation of weevils arrive early in July. Hot, dry weather is now needed to prevent a detertoration in the crop's condition.

As a result of the discouraging outside conditions and the generally favourable new crop outlook, bullish sentiment is now at a discount. Instead of an accumulated long interest we now have a liquidated market with a scattered short interest. The only sustaining influence is the strong statistical position of the old crop, which has become apparent when bears have endeavoured to depress prices below the 9-3/4d. level. With the present pessimistic feeling prevailing further favourable crop developments will likely reflect in a downward tendency, but we think the market is in a technically strong position and that any real impairment of the crop will result in a sharp upturn.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester.—The market has been quiet and featureless, there being nothing to stimulate buyers into activity. India reports a poor offtake in piecegoods and only a small business has been done in that outlet. Trade with China has been unimportant and the demand from the remaining consuming countries has been unimportant. A good business has, however, been done in light goods for the home market. American yarns have been in slow demand and the turnover in Egyptian counts has been limited.

Continent.—Mill activity declining slightly and present outlook for a somewhat more than usual seasonable decline during Summer.

America.—Cloth sales continue below production, with a further narrowing of margins. Manufacturers considering the necessity of reducing cloth output to prevent excessive accumulation of goods. Consumption will probably decline during June and July on account of normal seasonal factors and also on account of the unsatisfactory cloth demand narrowing mill margins, but there is no indication of a so drastic reduction as a year ago. Garside estimates world consumption of American in April as 1,306,000 bales against 1,161,000 bales in April last year. The total August to April is estimated at 11,470,000 bales against 11,966,000 bales in the same period last season. It appears assured that the total this season will be around 15-1/4 million bales against 16-1/2 million bales last season. The decrease of half a million bales in world consumption of American Cotton to date is due entirely to a reduction outside America, which is unquestionably largely due to the displacement of American by Indian Cotton on account of the relatively cheaper price of the latter. Most foreign countries used less American to the end of April than in the same portion last season.

TRADE & FINANCE

Call Money Rates Likely to Improve

NEW LOAN SEEMS ASSURED SUCCESS

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, June 14.

MONEY.

Although money rates have been easy, call having been done at 2-1/2 p.c. it is generally believed that rates will improve next week when applications for New Loan will commence. The decline in the cash balance as well as in Government deposits, as shown in the latest Bank's statement, is due probably to beginning of the month requirements. The influx of funds into trade centres still continues and the decrease in the trade demand this time amounts to some Rs. 107-1/2 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2-1/2 p.c., two to three months 3-1/4 p.c., four months 3-3/4 p.c. and six months 4 p.c.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 7th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 168.23 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 17,53,49,000 as compared with Rs. 12.06 crores this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 21.91, a decrease of 1.42 p.c. under last week. Loans have increased by Rs. 111.64 lacs, while cash credits and Inland bills are down by Rs. 197.85 lacs and Rs. 77.95 lacs respectively. Government deposits are worse by Rs. 271.06 lacs to Rs. 5.88 crores, while Other deposits have increased slightly by Rs. 27.05 lacs to Rs. 72.49 crores. The bank rate remains at 5 p.c.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The tone of the gilt-edged market was weak except the 6 p.c. Bonds which hardened on the announcement of favourable terms offered for their conversion into new loan. 3-1/2 p.c. Paper opened firm at Rs. 70-10 owing to the technical position of the market but soon weakened considerably as a result of heavy sales with a view to reinvesting the proceeds in the New Loan, which offered an advantage of about 1/2 per cent. in the return. The closing rate is Rs. 70-1 for cash and Rs. 70 for next settlement. 5 p.c. Loan due 1945-55 after dropping from Rs. 101/10 to Rs. 101/7 improved and closed at Rs. 101/13. 1935 and 1933 loans declined to Rs. 98/8 and Rs. 100/12 respectively. 6 p.c. Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 went up to Rs. 101/15, Rs. 105 and Rs. 104 respectively. 6-1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan remained unchanged at Rs 107/9. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan declined from Rs. 84/2 to Rs. 83 and 1934-37 from Rs. 91/11 to Rs. 91. 4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan lost about annas ten to Rs 94 and 1934 Bonds about annas 8 to Rs. 96/2.

NEW LOAN.

The New Loan was well received by the Market and its success seems assured. In the opinion of many, the terms are generous and have been formulated with imaginative genius. By offering such attractive terms, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has silenced the criticisms expressed in certain quarters that Government have been floating loans at high yields in foreign markets while offering rather niggardly terms to rupee investors. The new issue should also tend to check the flow of capital abroad. Government pay annually by way of interest over Rs. 16-1/2 crores and it may reasonably be expected that a good portion of this will find its way into this loan, particularly in view of the present depression in trade and industry.

To ensure the complete success of this loan, however, Government would be well advised to amend the Income Tax Act which at present permits investors in foreign securities to avoid both income tax and super tax without running foul of the law—merely by not withdrawing their foreign income for three years. It is generally hoped that the authorities will take prompt action to remedy the present defect in the law and thus obliterate this unfair advantage to investors in foreign securities.

In regard to the loan there is little to add to the views of Sir Osborne Smith, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, who, in a press interview has expressed his entire faith in the Loan. The public realise that Sir Osborne will not advise against his convictions and therefore his whole-hearted recommendation will carry much weight with investors.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 7th instant indicates a small increase of Rs. 9.36 lacs in the note circulation now amounting to Rs. 184.25 crores. Silver coins hav edeclined by Rs. 36.22 lacs to Rs. 95.04 crores, mostly offset by an Increase of Rs. 28.17 lacs to Rs. 4.44 crores in silver bullion under coinage and of Rs. 17.41 lacs to Rs. 9.31 crores in securities in England. The figure of gold coin and bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 32 21 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 71 48 as against 71.56 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady during the week, particularly after the announcement of the loan, when there appeared sellers of ready T T at 1s. 5-13/16d. with buyers quoted at 1s. 5-27/32d. Strength in forward deliveries was essentially noticeable and a fair amount of export bills was placed. Further improvement in the rate is likely to take place during the next month. A moderate amount of bullion T T for forward delivery was done. The following are the forward rates:—June 1s. 5-13/16d.; July 1s. 5-27/32d.; August 1s. 5-7/8 1.; September 1s. 5-29/32d.; October 1s. 5-15/16d.; November 1s. 5-31/32d. and December/January 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady throughout the week at doll. 84-13/16. French francs after appreciating to 124.02 closed at 124.03. The Belga and Italian lira were almost unchanged at 34.92 and 92.70 respectively.

GOLD.

Gold rates ruled steady during the week with a rise in the price of ready to Rs. 21-8-0 per tola. The offtake stands at about 15,000 tolas a day, while stock on hand is only about one lac tolas. Furthermore, shipments en route are light. The price of ready sovereigns advanced to Rs. 13/11/0 due to demand from Madras, while delivery 19th July found sellers at Rs. 13/8/6. In London the price of gold was throughout steady at 84s. 11-1/2d. except on Tuesday when it went down to 84s. 11-1/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/8/0 and Rs. 21/6/3 for ready, Rs. 21/7/9 and Rs. 21/7/6/9 for 24th June settlement and Rs. 21/8/3 and Rs. 21/7/3 for 22nd July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £80,000 gold. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 17,49,912 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London to India is expected to be £20,000.

SILVER.

A steadier tone prevailed in the silver market during the week with fairly wide and rapid fluctuations. The Shanghai tael improved from 2s. 4-1/4d. to 2s. 4-3/4d. and the price in London also went up from 24d. to 24-3/8d. America supported the market and figured as a moderate buyer. Ready silver commanded a premium of as much as annas 8 per 100 tolas owing to the depletion of stocks on hand which are estimated at about 1300 bars and to the continued good offtake of some 210 bars a day. It is believed that the present upcountry demand is not likely to continue after the middle of July. The price of ready after improving from Rs. 55/9 to Rs. 56/4 per 100 tolas declined and closed at 56/2. In London the highest and lowest rates were 24-3/8d. and 24d. for ready and 24-7/16d. an 24-1/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56/4 and Rs. 55/7 for ready, Rs. 55/12 and Rs. 55/6 for 27th June settlement and Rs. 55/11 and Rs. 55/5 for 26th July settlement. The incoming mail is expectetd to bring £40,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £420,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 914 bars and Rs. 37,423 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £15,000.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay June 14.

There is slightly better feeling in the Yarn Market during the week under review and although prices have not shown any distinct improvement the undertone has been fairly steady and if cotton prices remain steady as is expected during the next few days some further improvement will be possible. The Mill Strike continues without any appreciable improvement and in spite of various efforts by several public bodies as well as by the Government both the sides have been adamant and the end of this prolonged struggle does not seem to be yet in sight. It seems, however, that if both the sides will not be persuaded to agree to a reasonable settlement the Government might take drastic steps to put an end to this unfortunate struggle which has been seriously affecting the Mill Industry in general and the whole trade of Bombay in particular.

ENGLISH YARNS: There is hardly any improvement in this class of yarns in which there is restricted demand and dealers have been selling their stock at a loss. Manchester prices have been fairly steady but any forward business of importance is not possible owing to Japanese competition.

JAPANESE YARNS: The prices quoted by Import Houses have been slightly higher than before and forward business has been arranged in small quantites. In spot there has been some further improvement in Mercerized Yarns as well as in two-fold yarns and offtake has been somewhat better. The tendency on the whole is for gradual improvement.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS: As usual during the monsoon the turnover is limited and owing to heavy stocks prices are in buyers' favour. Offtake chiefly consists of cheap priced goods which meet with better demand whereas the quality of goods which are quoting better prices are selling only in small quantities. In spite of firmer advices from the other side local market remains unaffected.

INDIAN YARNS: There has been a fairly good start in Bombay so far as the monsoon is concerned and even in up-country fairly satisfactory rains have fallen. Demand for Indian yarns has been moderate as usual in this part of the year. Owing to the very small production by the Bombay Mills prices have been showing some improvement particularly in Coarse Counts where scarcity is felt. In higher counts demand is very slack. Up-country Mills have been able to obtain better rates and to sell their production very easily.

The future outlook is indeed more hopeful than before and if monsoon turns out to be satisfactory some improvement in the Yarn trade may be expected in course of time.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 13.

Copper, Braziers, £96.

Yellow Metal, £74.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £23-3/4.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1/2.

Tin, English Ingots, £199-1/2

COMMERCIAL PINE FORESTS Ltd.

(*Incorporated in New Zealand.*)

SHARE CAPITAL £15,000

BOND CAPITAL, over £45,000

Points about Pine Culture No. 1.

The species of tree selected for cultivation is *pinus insignis*. The seed is obtained direct from the New Zealand Government Nurseries and actual planting takes place under the personal supervision of Commercial Pine Forest Officers in the winter season—i.e. between June and August.

Healthy plants are generally ready for transplantation about a year after sowing. All saplings transferred to the plantation plots are selected with the greatest care and all plants found to be below the required standard are left for another year or two to develop before being transplanted.

All sickly or abnormal plants are rigorously weeded out. It will therefore be seen that only plants of high quality find their way into the permanent plantations and these afterwards receive the greatest care that modern scientific forestry practice endorses and skilled labour can bestow. Special attention is directed to planting in experimental plots so that careful study can be made of the growing saplings from the entomological point of view for the purpose of obtaining information that will be of assistance in the culture of the trees in the actual plantations. For this purpose the Company requisitions the advice of such experts as Mr George A. Green, Secretary, New Zealand Institute of Horticulture, and the Secretary of the New Zealand Association of Nurserymen. In addition, periodical returns are made to the Government Forestry Department covering all details of plantation culture and working, and Government officials inspect the plantation at intervals.

By this means full advantage is taken of the experience gained not only in New Zealand but in Pine Plantations elsewhere, as the Forestry department collates and publishes at intervals information received from sources all over the world regarding commercial pine culture for the benefit of New Zealand Plantation owners.

It will thus be seen that the interests of the Bond-holders receive unremitting supervision right from the time the seed is put into the ground.

4000 "B" series bonds valued £35 each are available, of which the purchase price can be spread over a period of 2½ years if desired.

This permits small investors having only small sums available to purchase profit-bearing bonds likely to be worth £350 in 10 to 12 years or £650 in 20 to 25 years.

Loans can be arranged to holders of fully paid "B" series bonds.

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K. K. LALKAKA,

Superintendent of Branches

Agents for Bombay Presidency, Messrs. VICKERS & CO.,

CENTRAL BANK BUILDING. :: :: FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

June 14.

S.S. Zayani, Zernel, Jeddah.

S.S. Franenfels, Hasnihiar, Hamburg.

S.S. Fusijama, Geadrossi, Iafa

S.S. Rawalpindi, Redhead, London.

S.S. Ganges Maru, Okura, Kobe.

S.S. Kasama, Jones, New York.

S.S. Bankura, Brown, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

June 15.

S.S. City of Corinth, Penberthy, Liverpool.

S.S. Khosrou, Beatic, Calcutta.

S.S. Westburg, Scott, Aden.

S.S. Razmak, Harrison, London.

S.S. Kidderpore, Piggot, Karachi

LOADING.

June 14.

Steamer Shwedogon for Rangoon.

Steamer British Holly for Abadan.

Steamer Rawalpindi for London

Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf

Steamer Ridderkerk for Hamburg.

Steamer Ganges Maru for Kobe.

S.S. Razmak:—The P & O. S N Co.'s steamer Zayani arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with pilgrims.

S.S. Franenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Franenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Fusijama:—The M Italian steamer Fusijama arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Ganges Maru:—The O S K steamer Ganges Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Kasama:—The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Kasama arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Corinth:—The F K N Co.'s steamer City of Corinth will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Kidderpore:—The P & O S N Co.'s steamer Kidderpore will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS

—:o:—

(Read at the dedication of a tablet commemorating the first newspaper, "Wood's Gazette," established in Colonial times in Newark, N. J.)

Let this memorial tablet tongue
From where the greatest power is sprung.
Let this bronze tablet signalize
Wherein the greatest glories rise.
Men are but part themselves: they reach
To fuller stature by their speech.
Words sentinel the spirit, and
Become the conscience of the land.
So when the hearts of men have heard

An age can pivot on a word.
A motto, more than cannon, can
Thunder its decalogue to man.
A proverb true can humble guns
Of all the proud Napoleons!
And frail gazettes with valiant news

Are mightier than Waterloos!

Louis Ginsberg.

—"Unity."

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

—:o:—

The Government of India have reappointed Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., I.E.S., Principal, Deccan College, Poona, as a member of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a further period of 3 years with effect from the 10th March 1929.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

You can identify your Village friends easily
THE
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
is such a friend of yours because it belongs to India.

BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 15 1929

REPRESSIVE ACTION AGAINST STRIKERS

GOVT. URGED TO ACT DRASTICALLY

Is Strike Economic or Communistic?

—:o:—

CITIZENS' ENQUIRY COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED

Suggested Appeal to Workers

BOMBAY, June 14.

Events are said to be moving fastly in regard to Textile strike situation. The visit of Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah to Bombay during the week clarified the issues.

Briefly stated, the position which Sir Ghulam Hussein found was:—The Labour leaders refused to agree to any arbitration and would not agree to call off the strike except on the unconditional fulfilment of certain demands that they had made.

The Mill-owners also declined to agree to any arbitration and maintained that the strike was communistic and firm action should be taken to prevent terrorism which alone in their opinion kept the strike on.

The Sharebrokers, the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber the Mayor etc., held that the time had come for Government to intervene and to take some steps, even if they be of an extraordinary nature, to end the strike.

MILL-OWNERS' SUGGESTION.

The Mill-owners, it is reported, suggested the following steps:—

(1) Prohibition of picketing.

(2) Prevention of intimidation in chawls etc. by posting police pickets for chawls and also making intimidation a cognisable offence.

(3) Increased efficiency in dealing with cases of violence of speech and action.

The Mill-owners it is said also informed Sir Ghulam Hussein that the Mill-owners having become convinced that Red Flag Union was not a bona fide Trade Union must decline to deal with it.

The question, Sir Ghulam Hussein asked the representatives of the commercial bodies that met him was: Do you think that public opinion will support Government in any extraordinary measures which they might take? The answer is said to have been in the affirmative on which Sir Ghulam Hussein is stated to have suggested that the different bodies should combine and take concerted action to press on Government an agreed line of action.

SHERIFF'S MEETING.

The outcome was that the Sheriff Sir Reginald Spence armed by a requisition signed by a large body of citizens summoned an informal meeting on Thursday at which general consent was sought to a draft resolution condemning communism and urging strong action against communism. Objection was taken to the assumption of the communistic nature of the strike and the suggestion of repressive action on that basis. The result was that the meeting adjourned till Monday the 17th instant to discuss the draft resolution to be placed before a citizens' meeting. As regards the question as to who should preside over the citizens' meeting there was agreement that it should be one of the leading citizens and not an official or the head of the Province Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas it was agreed should be requested to preside. Sir Purshottamdas however does not appear as yet to have agreed.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Winterbotham, President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce left for Poona to meet the Governor and to have an informal exchange of views. As far as can be ascertained Mr. Winterbotham will represent to His Excellency of the overwhelming volume of opinion in favour of repressive action and invite His Excellency to come to Bombay so that the head of the Province might be in close touch with public opinion and take prompt measures.

EXTRAORDINARY INQUIRY WANTED.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has been meanwhile discussing its attitude in a number of meetings. The predominant view seemed to be that emergency measures are necessary and Government should be asked to undertake them. But, there was also the view expressed that the demand for emergency measures was based on assumptions which had to be substantiated. In conclusion the Committee have contented themselves with deciding to ask for an extraordinary committee to be appointed by the Government of Bombay to decide as to whether the strike is economic or communistic.

The issues that are canvassed are:—

What will be the effect of a citizens' meeting urging repression towards the workers?

PUBLIC AND "DRASTIC ACTION".

Enquiries in this connection elicit that there is a large volume of opinion in declaring publicly in favour of emergency action directed against workers.

(Continued on page 9.)

SAVE AFGHANISTAN FROM RUIN

—:o:—

NADIR KHAN ONLY PERSON TO RULE IT

—:o:—

MUSLIM WORKERS URGED TO SUPPORT HIM AT ANY COST

PESHAWAR, June 13.

Capt. Dr. Khan Sahib, Miau Jafarshah Kakakhel and Allahbaksh Yusufi, three prominent workers of the Frontier, have issued a statement declaring that at present the only person who could save Afghanistan from ruin was General Nadir Khan who, according to the law of Islam, had asked the people to choose their own king. They appeal to all Muslim workers and press to support the General at any cost for the independence and unity of Afghanistan.—Free Press.

NO NEWS FROM "YELLOW BIRD"

—:o:—

PILOT AS STOWAWAY IN MONO PLANE?

LONDON, June 13.

New York.—Six hours after the takeoff there is still no news of the "Yellow Bird" which left for Paris in the morning; but no alarm is felt as the big single-engined monoplane which is painted vivid yellow is equipped with wireless and will try to keep communication with ships "en route". M. Backer Armeno Lotti is acting as wireless operator and M. Rene Lefevre as navigator.

M. Jean Assolant, aged 23 a pilot, married a New York chorus girl a few days ago. It is believed the boy has been stowed away in the monoplane. The latter's cruising speed is 130 miles hour. Its stores consist of oranges, bananas, lemons, coffee, water and motor-car inner tubes to serve as lifebelts.—Reuter.

MR. GUPTA'S APPLICATION FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

—:o:—

COMMISSIONS TO EXAMINE WITNESSES IN EUROPE

CALCUTTA, June 13.

In connection with the application made by Mr. N. N. Gupta, Barrister for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife Romala Gupta, a daughter of the late Lord Sinha on the alleged ground of adultery, making Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., Zamindar, the co-respondent, an application for commission to examine certain witnesses in Paris, Austria and Switzerland was made to-day before Mr. Justice Lort Williams on behalf of the petitioner. The co-respondent in a written statement denied the allegations made against him, and stated that they were made for blackmailing him. The judge issued commissions, returnable within six months, and directed the petitioner to make a deposit of Rs. 3,000 being his wife's cost.—A. P.

UNEASY NEW DELHI

—:o:—

Alarming Rise in Mortality

374 DEATHS REGISTERED IN 4 DAYS

NEW DELHI, June 14.

Mortality in Delhi continues to rise causing much uneasiness in the City. On the 11th June the total death numbered 125 while on the 12th the figure was 75. The figure again rose to 104 on the 13th and upto 4 p.m. to-day 70 deaths were registered at the Municipal Office.—A. P.

THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

—:o:—

Viceroy Prorogues Both Houses

SIMLA, June 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy has prorogued the sessions of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly. He will probably resummon them in September.—A. P.

MYSORE-MADRAS DISPUTE

—:o:—

ANOTHER CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET

OOTACAMUND, June 13.

It is understood that there may be another conference of representatives of Madras and Mysore Governments at Mysore on the 16th instant in order to explore possible means of amicable settlement of the dispute between them, without prejudice to the arbitration proceedings before Mr. Justice Page.—Free Press.

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S PROTEST AGAINST DR. PARANJPYE'S ACTION

—:o:—

GENEVA, June 13.

Mr. N. M. Joshi speaking at the International Labour Conference emphatically protested against Dr. Paranjpye's attempt a few days earlier to pit the speaker against a Furtwangler. The latter, continued Mr. Joshi, was a German who visited India in 1926 and placed a correct picture before Europe of the appalling conditions prevalent in Assam and elsewhere.—Free Press.

Karachi, June 14.—Trouble between two sections of Hindus occurred, late last night following alleged disparaging reference made by a Sanatan Dharma preacher regarding Swami Dayanand, the founder of the Arya Samaj. There was an uproar culminating in disorder and a number of people were injured.—A. P.

Following a number of murders and voilent crimes in the village of Pirjogoth and neighbourhood in Rohri District, Sind, and in view of the danger of further violence, the District Magistrate, Sukkkur, has prohibited the carying of hatchets and other weapons for six months.—A. P.

M. L. A. SENTENCED

—:o:—

Found Guilty of Perjury

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

Mr. Kumar Rananjay Singh M.L.A., the second son of the Rajah of Amethi, an estate in Sultanpur district, and Mr. Ganpat Sahai, Advocate and legal adviser of the Estate were found guilty of the offence of perjury in the course of judicial proceedings and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each by Mr. Chiman Lall, First Class Magistrate, Allahabad.

The case was the outcome of an accident which occurred on 11th May 1927 during the election campaign, when a car of Amethi Estate while coming to Allahabad from Amethi or Sultanpur knocked down near Allahabad a boy who died of injuries subsequently. During the trial the driver of the car, the accused examined as prosecution witnesses stated to the effect that the driver in question was not a servant of the Estate since 1st May 1927, a statement which the prosecution contended was false and made with a view to screen the accused driver.

The judgment was pronounced at 4 p.m. and the accused were offered chairs to pass the sentences of imprisonment till the rising of the Court, the Magistrate staying on the bench for about an hour.—Free Press.

U. P. SIMONITE MEMORANDUM

—:o:—

JOINT ELECTORATE WITH PROPERTY AND EDUCATION VOTE

NAINITAL, June 14.

It is understood that the Provincial Legislative Committee co-operating with the Simon Commission has forwarded its report to the Simon Commission. It is believed that the Committee 'inter alia' recommends joint electorate, bicameral legislature, unified Cabinet, transferance of all subjects, limited franchise based on property and education qualifications. Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan appends a note of dissent opposing, among other things, joint electorate.—A. P.

STUDENT'S ADMISSION TO COLLEGE DELAYED

ANOTHER STRIKE LIKELY IN GUJARAT COLLEGE

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

Mr. Rohit Mehta, leader of last strike of the students of the Gujarat College who applied for admission has received the reply that his case cannot be considered till the return of the Principal who has gone to England. Students contemplate another strike if their leader is not admitted despite the assurance of the Principal at the time of the settlement that no student would be victimised for the part taken in the last strike.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM

Rise of Barak River Beats All Records

—:o:—

BADARPUR TOWN ISOLATED

More Damage to Hill Railway: Passengers Marooned

The Divisional Traffic Manager, A. B. Railway wires from Chittagong under date 14th June:—

The passengers who were marooned at Langting on the 10th instant returned to Lumding on the 12th. There has been further damage to the hill section by floods. The Barak river at Badarpur has risen beyond any previously recorded flood level. Badarpur has been isolated. Trains are unable to proceed beyond Karimganj.—A. P.

DEVASTATING FLOODS

—:o:—

COMILA, June 13.

Breach in the River Gumti at Subarnapur has caused devastating floods over a vast area. Villagers are cooped up in their huts which are half-submerged and starvation stares them in the face. Kutcha houses are collapsing every day. The District Board has appealed for concerted action and invited the Congress Abhoy Ashram and other organised bodies to co-operate. Authorities have adopted relief measures.—A. P.

TORRENTIAL RAINS IN ASSAM

—:o:—

ALARMING REPORTS OF FLOOD HAVOC

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Following torrential rains, alarming reports of flood havoc in Assam, Comilla and Chittagong, are being received. In Comilla, the embankment of river Gomti was breached and washed away. In Assam, several villages are reported to have collapsed, besides the breach in the Railway lines which caused the death of six Railwaymen in an engine. Fields have been flooded and considerable damage done to crops. The Abhoy Ashram of Comilla have organised relief work.—Free Press.

Calcutta, June 14.—Considerable damage was done by fire in a cotton godown in Howrah. But for the prompt action of firemen, the fire would have assumed serious proportions, as the godown contained a large quantity of cotton.—Free Press.

MILL ROOF COLLAPSES

—:o:—

FIVE OPERATIVES KILLED AND 10 INJURED

CALCUTTA, June 14.

A serious mill accident occurred last night, resulting in the death of five operatives and injuries to ten, part of the roof of the spinning room of the Ganges Jute Mills, Howrah, having collapsed. The entire spinning section was at work, when suddenly the roof crashed down on the men and machinery, causing terrible confusion. Firemen immediately proceeded to the spot and rescued the men, spotting some of them by their feeble moans. The extrication work from under the debris took two hours in all.—Free Press.

MUSLIM DELEGATION TO ENGLAND

To Counter-Act Alleged Propaganda for Nehru Report

—:o:—

COMMUNALISTS TO MEET IN BOMBAY

MUSSOORIE, June 14.

Maulvi Muhammed Yakub, in a press statement, warns Muslims of the effect of the propaganda which he states is being carried on in England in favour of the Nehru Report, on the minds of the Labour Ministers "who are ignorant of Indian conditions". He urges Muslims to organize a representative delegation, and for that purpose, suggests a meeting of the All-India Muslim Conference at Aligarh on July 6th.—A. P.

MEETING IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

BOMBAY, June 14.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference, has issued the following statement:—

"A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference will be held on Wednesday the 26th June, 1929 at 6-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Khilafat House, Bombay. This will be the first meeting of the Working Committee after the formal adoption of the Constitution. As matters of an urgent character and of far-reaching importance affecting the Muslims will be discussed, it is hoped that every member of the Committee will make it a point to attend. Amongst the several matters that will come before the Committee will be the question of the extension of the term of the various legislatures in the country. The Committee will also take up for consideration the desirability of sending a deputation to England to place the Muslim point of view before the British people. In this connection, the most valuable opinion of H. H. the Aga Khan will be placed before the Committee. The Committee will also discuss the desirability of the enrolment of members and of doing propaganda work amongst the Muslims. The Committee will probably adopt a resolution congratulating Maulvi Shafee Daoodi, M.L.A., (Bihar and Orissa) who has thought it fit in the interests of the Muslim community to resign from the Swaraj Party. An appeal will also be made to other members of the Congress to follow his lead."—A. P.

PLANE BLOWN OVER AND WRECKED

—:o:—

Cyclone Havoc at Dum Dum Aerodrome

MILLIONAIRE AIRMAN'S PLANS UPSET

CALCUTTA, June 13.

The aeroplane of Van Lear Black, the Dutch-American millionaire which had been anchored at Dum Dum Aerodrome prior to its being shipped direct to America, was blown over and wrecked by a cyclone in the early hours of this morning. The aviator hoped to have the plane repaired but this was now an impossibility. Before leaving Calcutta to-night for Bombay prior to sailing for home. Black said that the misfortune would hold up his flying plans for a year. He was deeply disappointed but was returning to America where he would build another plane of a similar type at a cost of £12,000.—A. P.

BRITISH DOMINATION FOR ARABIA

—:o:—

GERMAN LECTURER GETS HOT RECEPTION

BERLIN, June 13.

Exasperated Egyptian and Syrian students broke into a lecture on Arabia to-day by Von Wolfang Weisl and succeeded in dispersing the audience and creating confusion. The lecturer advocated continued British domination as the only possible and correct solution of the Arab problem. The offended students of Arab nationality denounced the lecturer as an agent of British Imperialism and very thoroughly exposed Weisls pro-British activities and writings in the newspaper "Visichhe Zeitung."—Free Press.

REPRESSIVE POLICY IN MYSORE

—:o:—

Notice of Adjournment Motion in Legislature

MYSORE, June 14.

The Dewan proceeds to Bombay to attend the meeting of the Chamber of Princes. He will not preside over the Legislative Council meeting on 24th June in Bangalore.

Sixty representatives have given notice to-day of an adjournment motion to discuss the "repressive" policy of the police in frequently stopping public meetings and prosecuting public workers. A similar motion will be placed to-morrow for discussing the prohibition orders on Labour leaders like Messrs. Ernest Kirk, Bhashyam Iyengar, Ramasharma, Varadarajulu and Lakshmipati.

Mr. Pissey's resolution to discuss the Dewan's action in disallowing the resolution notified by the Minority and Special Interests Representatives was disallowed.—Free Press.

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